FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES · VOL. LIII—NO. 2,747. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888. NEW SERIES—VOL. V—NO. 2[illegible]

A CONFESSION.

[W. J. Henderson, in the September Century.]

Do you remember, little wife,
How years ago we two together
Saw naught but love illumine life
In sunny days or winter weather?

Do you recall in younger years
To part a day was bitter pain?
Love's light was hid in clouds of tears
Till meeting cleared the sky again.

Do you remember how we two
Would stare into each other's eyes,
Till all the earth grew heavenly blue
And speech was lost in happy sighs?

Do you another thing recall,
That used to happen often then:
How, simply passing in the hall,
We'd stop to smile and kiss again?

Do you remember how I sat
And, reading, held your hand in mine,
Caressing it with gentle pat—
One pat for every blessed line?

Do you recall how at the play
Through hours of agony we tarried?
The lovers' griefs brought us dismay;
Oh, we rejoiced when they were married.

And then walked homeward arm in arm,
Beneath the crescent moonlet new,
That smiled on us with silent charm;
So glad that we were married too.

Ah me, 't was years and years ago
When all this happened that I sing,
And many a time the winter snow
Has slipped from olive slopes of spring.

And now—oh, nonsense! let us tell;
A fig for laugh of maids or men!
You 'll hide your blushes? I 'll not. Well—
We 're ten times worse than we were then.

Picnic at Cottonado.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—On Thursday, the 23rd ult., it was our pleasure to be at a picnic at the mill of Mr. Williams, in Seventy-first Township.

It was a picnic under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance, and we noticed on the ground some of the first farmers of Seventy-first and adjoining Townships, among whom were Messrs. J. T. Townsend, J. P. McLean, J. A. McPherson, M. N. Monroe and Messrs. Autry and King, of Carver's Creek, besides a number of others, some of whom, however, being candidates, that is matrimonial candidates, we dislike to mention.

One of the first exercises of the day was a speech by the Hon. W. J. Green, who addressed the people on the subject of taxation. His speech was a clear and an elaborate explanation of the so-called protection policy and was enough to convince any man that if protection does protect, it is not the horny-handed sons of toil, who perform the labor, that manufacture the goods, but the rich monopolist who basking in the ease purchased by the sweat of hundreds of his fellow men, send forth their plaintive wail to the working man, and year after year attempt to delude him, making him the interest of his own destruction.

Col. Green was followed by R. S. Huske, of your city, who said he was in full sympathy with what the Colonel had said. Mr. Huske made a neat speech attracting and captivating the audience and most especially the young ladies. It is pleasant to think that the democracy have the control of our party in the hands of a man in whom not only the democratic voters have entire confidence, but a man who by his grace and accomplishments, his eloquence and zeal can charm, captivate and attract, and lead the ladies to take an active interest in the cause of democracy.

One feature of the occasion was the presence of an unusual number of handsome widowers, who by their polite and courteous attentions, carried the mind back to the historic days of chivalry. The fairest of the fair, the most lovely of the lovely, the personification of youth and beauty were the favored objects of their attentions. We noticed among the fair faces, representatives from various parts of the county. Robeson, who is always as near abreast with Cumberland, furnished a representative, who by her grace and beauty, led many of the youth to think that Robeson can not only excel Cumberland in raising cotton, but can produce as fair as the fairest, while one of the fairest flowers that ever bloomed in the valley of the Mississippi was temporarily transplanted in the soil of Cumberland. In short it was a day long to be remembered.

G.

Wilmington Extension.

[For the Observer.]

CAMP HAMPTON, C. F. & Y. V. EXTENSION,
August 30, 1888.

MR. EDITOR:—I have seen several statements in your paper as to the progress of the work on the Fayetteville end of the line and nothing from this end, I will tell you something about it. You will remember the first 35 miles from Wilmington to Black River, is built by free labor, and the remaining 50 from Black River to Fayetteville with convict labor. This 35 miles is in charge of Maj. Duncan O'Hanlon, C. E., and a more competent, industrious engineer can't be found in the State or perhaps in the South. Contracts for grading have all been let and the work is progressing rapidly. Over ten miles have been completed, and the number of men is estimated about as follows, with the following contractors: Fortune camp 100, Cherry's camp 125, McDuffie and Gillis's 100, Calahan 25, Trumble 25. The contractors intend to increase their force next month, so as to complete this end of the line by the first of December.

Some of the work is very heavy, running through heavy sandhills, some of the cuts are 18 and 20 feet deep and the embankments about the same. The C. F. & Y. V. Company displayed great sagacity in selecting their line, as it runs through a great deal of very fine, though largely undeveloped farming land, there being thousands of acres that will compare very favorably with the far-famed Bennettsville section, and only needs the same class of farmers to become a heavy cotton producing country. There are bound to spring up towns of no mean proportions along the line of the Wilmington extension.

G.

Printing was introduced into England in 1474.

Scottish Reminiscences.

[Scottish Chief.]

The writer attended a pic-nic recently at Black's Bridge, in Cumberland county, and gathered the following incidents, which may interest the readers of the *Scottish Chief*.

On the knoll immediately West of the Big Oak there lived James Black, a Scotchman, who had served under Prince Charles Edward, and like hundreds of others was driven into exile after the battle of Culloden. He was a native of the island of Jura. His brothers, Alexander, Neill and Archibald Black, accompanied him to America and settled in Cumberland.

James Black, like many other Whigs, was compelled to remain in concealment during the Revolution, owing to the animosity of Tory neighbors. He was once attacked in his house by a party of Tories and received a wound which ultimately occasioned his death. His brother Alexander, faithful to the oath of allegiance taken on leaving Scotland, remained neutral, but having entertained Flora McDonald and her daughter at his residence in the year 1780, he was shot down at his own door by order of Col. Wade, who accused him also of being concerned with the Tories in the massacre of Whigs at Piney Bottom.

Neill Black was twice married. He first married Polly Buie, and on her death married Effie Clark. He emigrated to Fort Claiborne, in Alabama, in 1810. One of his sons is said to have amassed enormous wealth in Texas.

James Black married Ann Peterson, a Scotch lady, who deserves more than a passing notice. Her kindness to the sick and wounded in Revolutionary times is well known. She once performed a perilous journey on horseback with Mrs. Murphy, of Robeson, mother of Gov. Murphy, of Alabama, to Lindley's Mill, in Randolph. Their mission was to relieve the wounded and bury the dead. The battle of Stewart's Mill was fought in 1780, between Col. Hector McNeill and Major Peter Robeson. The Tories under McNeill were defeated and many were killed. The late Wm. Davis, of St. Paul's related to the writer that while on a visit to his grandfather, John Stewart, who lived near the battlefield, he saw the mounds where the Tories were buried. This visit occurred thirty years after the battle, and he counted numerous mounds for a distance of three miles on the North bank of Rockfish Creek. The dead lay unburied for several days, till Mrs. Black and another Scotch lady ventured to bury them. The bodies were found so far decomposed that it was impossible to move them, and earth was heaped upon them where they lay.

We saw a horn which was used by Mrs. Black to notify her husband of any trouble brewing.

Just a little West of the residence of James Black were buried two Tories, who died in Black's barn after the battle of Moore's Creek. The tradition runs that in the early part of the night the Tories, who were seriously wounded and starving, applied to Mrs. Black for food and shelter. Some Whig neighbors were at her house, and she did not deem it wise to acquaint them with the presence of the Tories, so she advised the wounded men to conceal themselves in the barn till a late hour, when she would prepare some food. On the departure of the Whigs, Mrs. Black found both men dead, and with her it was a life-long regret that she did not yield to the first impulse and relieve them in their distress, regardless of consequences. She enjoined upon her children, as a sacred duty, always to succor distress without hesitation and without question.

After the close of the Revolutionary troubles occurred the following incident: Malcom McNeill, Esq., was on a visit to James Black, who, hearing a call, espied a gentleman and lady on horseback. "Come in," said Black. "No," the gentleman replied; "Christian Black and myself have concluded to get married, and we are looking for Malcom McNeill, the Justice, to perform the ceremony." The couple dismounted, and in Black's house the marriage ceremony was performed in a few minutes, and the happy pair went on their way rejoicing. The gentleman was Colin McRae, the father of General Alexander McRae, of Wilmington.

Colin McRae died in 1865, at the great age of 95 years. His father, Roderick McRae, emigrated from Inverness-shire in Scotland, and settled on Deep River, in Chatham county. His wife's maiden name was Burke. She made an unsuccessful attempt to rescue her relative, Gov. Burke, from Col. David Fanning, while the Governor was being conveyed a prisoner to Wilmington. Major Alexander McRae, of the Confederate Artillery, was the oldest son of Colin McRae, and was the oldest officer in the Confederate Army. On account of his great age he was placed on detached service by Gen. Bragg to keep him out of the battle of Bentonville. He followed the Confederate General till the last remnant of the army was disbanded at Chester, S. C. From thence, tottering with the infirmities of age and almost blind, he made his way to his residence at Argyle, in Robeson county. He died in Wilmington at a great age, beloved and respected by all.

Of his sons, Major Henry McRae and Major Robert Burns McRae gave their lives to the Confederate cause. William McRae became General of Brigade in the Confederate service, and died within a few years past in Georgia. He was well known among the soldiers of his brigade as "Fighting Billie McRae." Another son Archibald, became a distinguished naval officer. At the naval academy he distanced all competition and was, after graduation, given a commission as Lieutenant. He commanded the Gillis Expedition to South America over forty years ago, and after performing the perilous feat of ascending some of the loftiest peaks of the Andes for the purpose of taking certain astronomical and barometrical observations and after accomplishing his perilous mission satisfactorily to the U. S. Government, he returned home and died in Sanfrancisco in 1850.

The "Big Oak," beneath whose branches Colin McRae and Christian Black were married still lives, and annually the Scotch Pic-nic is held there, and incidents of Scottish hills are rehearsed, that the *young people may not forget their ancestors.*

A New York paper speaks of tarmarinds as a delicacy. Delicacy? Heavens! Is there anybody who can tell tamarinds from pantaloon buttons bathed in molasses? That is, of course, with his eyes shut.—*Boston Transcript.*

Report of the Recent Military Operations at Fayetteville and Charlotte.

The following report was transmitted by Col. Anthony to the Adjutant General:

HEADQUARTERS CO. E, 4TH RE'GT
N. C. STATE GUARD,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 20, 1888.

Col. J. T. Anthony, Commanding Fourth Regiment N. C. S. G.:

SIR:—On Saturday last, the 18th instant, Sheriff Cooper, of this county, called upon me to assist him with my company in executing a bench warrant issued by Judge Meares, at that time holding a term of the Criminal Court for this county. The demand was made in the presence of the court, and at the instance of Solicitor Wilson, and was of so imperative a character that I conceived it to be my duty to respond at once. In compliance, therefore, with the summons of the sheriff, and in accordance with the provisions of Article 24, Section 1142, of the State Code of Regulations, I caused the members of my company to be assembled at the armory in fatigue uniform and under arms, and after supplying each man with twenty rounds of ball cartridges I marched the company to the passenger depot of the R. & D. railroad and embarked by rail for Mt. Mourne, a station on the A. T. & O. railroad. At this point we left the train, and under the order and direction of the sheriff we took into custody about sixty-five negroes, who were charged with the commission of various acts of lawlessness along the public highway, between Charlotte and Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county. By direction of the sheriff we retained twenty-four of these persons under arrest and returned with them to Charlottee, where we delivered them to the court, then in session. The other prisoners were discharged from custody, as there seemed to be no legal ground upon which to hold them. Our work was accomplished in exactly six hours from the time the command "Fall in!" was given in the armory, and no accident or misadventure of any kind whatever marred this tour of duty. This conduct and bearing of my men under arms was soldierly in every sense of the word, and entitles every one of them to public commendation. They responded to the call to duty not only promptly but cheerfully, and performed the unpleasant task imposed upon them in a manner highly creditable to themselves and to the State Guard, of which they form a part. The detachment consisted of three commissioned officers, five sergeants, four corporals and seventeen privates, aggregating 29 rank and file. Thirty-four men reported at the armory, but five were excused for satisfactory reasons. In concluding this report I cannot refrain from saying that even the modest service rendered by my company ought to be potential in satisfying the public mind of the utility of the State Guard, and of its effectiveness as an aid to the civil authority. A general recognition of this fact would go very far towards strengthening our hands and increasing our usefulness as conservators of the peace.

Your obedient servant,
T. R. ROBERTSON,
Capt. Co. E, 4th Regt. N. C. S. G.

The Adjutant General received through Col. W. C. Jones the following report:

Gen. Johnstone Jones, Adj't Gen. of North Carolina:

SIR:—I have the honor to report that in accordance with Art. 24, Section 1,142, regulations of the N. C. S. G., on Tuesday night, the 21st inst., at 12:15 o'clock, I received a message from the sheriff of Cumberland county requesting me to order my company out as quickly as possible to assist him in dispersing a riotous crowd of negroes who had assembled at or near the jail, many of them having guns and other weapons. The men of my command were all at their homes and asleep, so in order to expedite matters I determined to arouse first those who were nearest at hand, and in thirty minutes from the time I received the sheriff's message I had formed my company, distributed ammunition and was at the scene of the disturbance with twenty-eight men, and eight or ten others joined me while there. The mob was very quickly and quietly dispersed upon my arrival. The leaders and all those having arms in their hands were arrested and lodged in jail.

In about an hour and a half, everything being perfectly quiet, I dismissed my company with instructions to meet at a given signal in case their services should be needed again. At the request of the sheriff I left a detail of ten men under command of Capt. J. C. Huske to do patrol and guard duty for the remainder of the night, which duty they performed faithfully and well. The promptness with which the men of my command assembled, and the very high state of discipline which was exhibited by them, I am sure has never been excelled by any body of troops, and was exceedingly gratifying to me, and it stamps them as soldiers worthy to be had in the State's service.

Yours very respectively,
W. F. CAMPBELL,
Maj. Comd'g Company A; 2nd
Regiment N. C. S. G.

Why Men Drink.

The wonderful humorist, Tom Hood, once remarked. "There are five reasons why men drink! Good wine, a friend, because they are dry, or at least they may be bye and bye, or any other reason why." The last is perhaps the most common reason. James Parton once headed an article. "Will the coming man drink?" but as he failed to answer the query we will express a decided opinion, that until the coming man learns to prize home, social family ties above all others, will he learn not to abuse his own organism. In March last a writer in the Medical Age made some practical remarks upon this subject, and offered a timely hint which prohibition advocates would do well to note. He says: "As long as the imperfections of humanity remain unfitted to its surroundings and conditions, so long evil and misery will continue, and men seek refuge in strong drink. Increase the sum of human happiness by whatever means possible, lessen the burdens and ameliorate the woes of mankind, remove hunger, disease and pain by a better physical and moral education, and you will have plucked out the fangs of that dire monster—Intemperance."

Mr. Walker, the prohibition candidate, is working to aid the republican party.

North Carolina Pine.

[Chicago Northwestern Lumberman.]

The complexion of the nearby trade in North Carolina pine is changing. When this wood began to assume prominence in this market probably four-fifths of the orders taken called for dressed stock, whereas now competent judges place the sale of dressed stock at not over 40 per cent. on the whole, the estimate applying to the trade in this immediate vicinity. The change is due principally to the fact that yard dealers owning or controlling planing mills prefer to dress the stock only as fast as sold; there is also an idea that the quality of home dressing is superior to Southern mill work. Dealers who do not have access to planing mills naturally purchase dressed stock, and it is but due to say of certain concerns in the South that they have caught the Northern idea of mill work to perfection. It was a long and difficult lesson for the average North Carolina mill man to learn that the road to success in this section was by closely following the rigid ideas regarding thoroughly kiln-dried and perfectly dressed stock. The first factor was more readily mastered than the latter, as it was more of the automatic nature. In dressing, the prime idea always is to rush as much lumber through a machine in a day as it will stand; but aside from the coarsest of grades, such a plan is extremely foolish, and, in fact, modern ideas demand that even culls shall be well dressed. It is an inviolate stipulation in the East that flooring and ceiling shall be smoothly dressed, and that a standard of face measure shall be followed in every piece that may form part of a consignment. In ceiling it is absolutely necessary to have the bead cut clean and free of fuzz; the tongue and go together just snug enough not to rattle. In our city mills the dressing of such stock is as carefully done as though a molding was being "stuck," and the feed is generally as slow as the capacity of the machine admits. Of course the expense of such dressing is more than the cost to the average mill man of the South, but consumers do not seem to object to the charge, as they get, or at least think they get, enough better stock to pay the difference. In the manufacture of North Carolina pine about 50 per cent. of the product is culls. If a Northern market for this grade can be established the coffers of the manufacturers will soon begin to swell. Such stock has long been used for boxes in Baltimore, and Philadelphia has also proved a very good market. In this market the box makers have used white pine, and consumers on whom attempts have been made to introduce the Southern wood have almost invariably objected to the change; hence the market has been held in restraint, not so much by the box makers as by the consumers. Such being the case, it is timely advice to counsel the mill men against consigning box boards to this market in the hope that somebody will be found to purchase and experiment with the stock. There is to-day not less than 500,000 feet of first class North Carolina box boards piled on two or three docks which the consignees find it impossible to sell. The price asked is $12, but from that standard concessions have been made as low as $10.75, and still purchasers cannot be found. The market is unquestionably not ripe for the disposition of this grade. In time ideas can be changed, but it must be brought about by conservative methods, and that does not imply consignments on the market. This method of dealing is equally inadvisable in all the grades, as representatives of manufacturers that canvass this market can testify. No matter what suggestions and advices salesmen may make to principals on this point, the fact remains that consigning North Carolina pine on the markets, either in car or vessel loads, is a weapon in the hands of buyers with which to slaughter the shipper. Sales are not increased by such shipments, and the selling price is materially and perhaps permanently injured.

Dancing With a Corpse.

[The Referee.

Burials alive are far more common in old countries, where the burial takes place within twenty-four hours after death, than they are here, where one gets, as a rule, a week's grace. In Spain the body is frequently removed to the undertaker's shop a few hours after death. In one of the largest of these establishments in Madrid, some years ago, an extraordinary sight was witnessed. A gentleman was brought in his "casket" one afternoon, and placed in the room set apart for that branch of the business. The proprietor lived over his premises, and this especial evening was giving a grand ball. When the ball was at its height a gentleman in full evening dress suddenly joined the company. He danced with the wife of the undertaker, and he danced with the undertaker's daughter and seemed to be thoroughly enjoying himself. The undertaker thought he knew his face, but didn't like to be rude and ask him his name; but by-and-by all the guests departed and the strange gentleman was the only one left. "Shall I send for a cab for you?" said the host at last, "No thank you," replied the gentle man, "I'm staying in the house." "Staying in the house!" exclaimed the undertaker; "who are you, sir?" What, don't you know me?—I'm the corpse that was brought in this afternoon."

The undertaker, horrified, rushed to the mortuary room and found the coffin empty. His wife and daughter had been dancing with a corpse. An explanation, of course, followed. The gentleman, who had only been in a trance, had suddenly recovered, and, hearing music and revelry above, and having a keen sense of humor, had got out of his coffin (the Spanish coffin closes with a lid which is only locked just previous to interment) and joined the festive party. He was quite presentable, as in Spain the dead are generally buried in full evening dress.

Dockery while canvassing alone, charged Judge Fowle with being implicated with the fraudulent tax bonds, on the joint canvass he makes no allusion to it. When alone he says many things that are untrue because he has no one to refute them, but when confronted by Fowle he is as dumb as an oyster.

Murphy, N. C., has opened her doors to the refugees from stricken Jacksonville, and special excursion trains will convey them to the health restoring climate of the mountains of North Carolina.

Where Successful Men Come From.

It is a noteworthy fact that many of the most prosperous business men were brought up on a farm. There is something about farm life which develops the qualities of honesty, economy, perseverance and observation. The farm boy, trained to simple wants and simple ways, and who learns what a dollar is worth by actually earning it, has a solid foundation on which a business education can build an enduring structure. As soon as he can toddle along he is taught to pick berries, and help about the house, and a year or two afterwards he makes himself generally useful, and he does a hundred odd chores. Each other member of the family is a special committee to point out the mischief of idleness.

The district school is a mile or more away, and to it he must walk—always walk—through dust, mud or snow-drifts. Though his schooling be rude, it is solid, as far as it goes. Though learning be slow, the schoomaster's ferule is swift and the boy is taught to take the consequences of his own acts like a man. Whatever its faults, the country school is prompt to discourage shirking, idleness, and most forms of unmanliness, and to encourage punctuality, steadiness and self-reliance.

Everything tends to make the country boy practical. Out-of-door life and continual exercise give him good health, a sound constitution and freedom from nervous troubles which stand him in good stead if he enters into the rush, turbulence and fever of business life in a city.

It may be that the nearest saloon is five or ten miles away from the country boy's home. But if it be nearer, he does not care to be seen in its vicinity. His teaching and the sentiments of his neighbors are such as to inculcate sobriety as well as thrift and steadiness.

So farm life tends to develop four of the qualities found in a successful business man—honesty, economy, industry and observation. Only two qualities more are needed to insure business success. These are good judgment and adaption to circumstances. With this combination, knowledge of business methods is quickly obtained when opportunity comes, and business success is apt to follow.

Education.

What is the record of the Radical party in the matter of popular education in North Carolina, and how does it compare with that of the Democratic party? Let the record answer for itself.

Eleven years ago, when the Democratic party took charge of the public schools, they were poor beyond comparison. The school houses were in a state of decay and ruin. The incompetency of the teachers was proverbial. There were no Graded Schools; not a Public Normal School; no County Teachers' Institutes; no County Superintendents.

Practical, earnest, capable, commonsense superintendents, Governors thoroughly in earnest in the cause of educating the people—not only as the State's duty to the people, but as the most efficient agency of State development—and a sensible and faithful Board of Education have changed all that. Much, doubtless, remains to be done, for nothing is at once invented and perfected. Our State is not an exception to the rule. Time must elapse before the benefits are fully felt, for the process of education is a work of years with each generation. Yet it must be seen that a system has been established which, if duly fostered and wisely administered, as at present, will bring home, before many years have elapsed, the blessings of education to every man in the bounds of the State.

This subject of popular education is perhaps the most important involved in the political struggle now agitating the State, and we shall refer to it again and again before the campaign closes. On a subject so momentous mistakes must be carefully avoided. That it would be a fatal mistake to permit the control of the State government to pass once more into the hands of the Republican party a simple recital of facts taken from the public records, open to the examination of every citizen, will make very plain indeed. So much for the present. The "simple recital of facts" will be made hereafter. Let every man interested in the cause of education examine the record for himself and make up his own mind.

The Joint Discussion.

There will be a joint discussion of the campaign between Hon. Daniel G. Fowle and Hon. Oliver H. Dockery, Democratic an Republican candidates for Governor, at the following times and places:

Winston, Friday. Sept. 14.
Lexington, Saturday, Sept. 15.
Mocksville, Monday, Sept. 17.
Hickory, Tuesday Sept. 18.
Lenoir, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Morganton, Thursday, Sept. 20.
Marion, Friday, Sept. 21.
Mcoresville, Irdell Co., Saturday, Sept. 22.

The local committees will please advertise these appointments by handbills and otherwise.

SPIER WHITAKER,
Ch'm'n Dem. State Ex. Com.

The Statesville *Landmark* says: One of the best informed and most observant gentleman in the State, and one whose business carries him to all parts of it, says in a private letter of last week from one of our western towns, to the editor of this paper, that from present indications he judges that Cleveland and Fowle will have from 30,000 to 40,000 majority in North Carolina.

From a gentleman who was present at the joint discussion between Fowle and Dockery at Siler City on Saturday, we learn that Fowle literally peeled him. Such is the universal sentiment of all that have heard these discussions. The gentleman who was present at Siler City is not an admirer of Fowle, so his report is entitled to much credit.

White men, farmers of North Carolina, Col. O. H. Dockery voted for one Harvey Quick, a negro lawyer, to represent Richmond county in the State Legislature, and thus voted against John W. Sneed, Esq., a good, honest white *farmer*, whom the white people of Richmond had nominated. —*Troy Vidette.*

The Democratic State Committee of New York say that the Democrats are gaining in that State.

Warm Heart Under a Ragged Coat.

[Metropolitan.]

A New York reporter called to a little bootblack near the city hall the other day to give him a shine. The fellow came slowly and placed his box down under the reporter's foot. Before he could get his brush out, another large boy ran up, and calmly pushing the little fellow aside said:

"Here, you go and sit down, Jimmy."

The reporter at once became indignant at what he took to be a piece of outrageous bullying, and sharply told the newcomer to clear out.

"O! dat's all right, boss," was the reply. "I'm only goin' to do it for him. You see he's been sick in the hospital for mor'n a month, and can't do much work yet, so us boys all turn in and give him a lift when we can.—savy?"

"Is that so Jimmy?" asked the reporter, turning to the smaller boy.

"Yes, sir," wearily replied the boy; and as he looked up, the pallid, pinched face could be discerned even through the grim that covered it. "He does it for me, if you'll let him."

"Certainly, go ahead;" and as the bootblack plied the brush, the reporter plied him with questions.

"You say all the boys help him in this way?"

"Yes, sir. When they ain't got no job themselves, and Jimmy gets one, they turns in and helps him, 'cause he ain't very strong yet, ye see."

"What percentage do you charge him on a job?"

"Hey?" queried the youngster. "I don't know what you mean."

"I mean, what part of the money do you give Jimmy, and how much do you keep out of it?"

"You bet your life I don't keep none. I ain't no such sneak as that."

"So you give it all to him, do you?"

"Yes, I do. All the boys give up what they get on his job. I'd like to catch any feller sneaking it on a sick boy, I would."

The shine being completed, the reporter handed the urchin a quarter, saying:

"I guess you're a pretty good fellow, so you keep ten cents, and give the rest to Jimmy there."

"Can't do it, sir; it's his customer. Here, Jim!"

He threw him the coin, and was off like a shot after a customer for himself, a veritable rough diamond. In this big city there are many such lads, with warm and generous hearts under their ragged coats.

The Tariff and the Farmer.

In a recent number of *Puck* there is a two page campaign cartoon by Dalrymple. In the scene are shown a farm house, a barn and many objects of use to the farmer. From the house flies a red flag with the legend: "To be sold for taxes—farm," &c. Against the barn is posted a paper with "Preserve the tariff that makes you rich;" and another poster with the words, "Vote for Harrison and free whiskey." Here are some of the objects in the picture, each being tagged as follows:

Farmer's Necessaries.	Tax.
Shingles on barn	35c per 1,000
Weatherboarding	$2 per 1,000 feet
Pump	45 per cent
Tineup on top of pump	45 per cent
Plough	45 per cent
Hoe	45 per cent
Rake	45 per cent
Cow licking salt-block (salt)	12c per 100 lbs
Milk pail	45 per cent
Screws	12c per lb
Nails	4c per lb
Broom	25 per cent
Candlestick	20 per cent
Farmer's coat	35 per cent
Farmer's hat band	35 per cent
Farmer's wife back-hair comb	35 per cent
&c., &c., &c., &c.	

To the farmer who stands in the porch with a "second mortgage" scroll in his hand, a starving dog with a taxed collar between his legs and a taxed gun leaning beside a taxed broom against a taxed door-post (his little boy, Jonny, wearing taxed clothes behind him)—to this farmer with blood in his eye and a big "Tax" patch on his trousers approaches a sleek, oily, tariff-fattened millionaire who as yet has had none of the fat fried out of him. Then comes the following short, sharp and decisive dialogue:

Protectionist Orator: "Look around you, my friend, and reflect that you owe the magnificent prosperity which we enjoy to our glorious protective tariff—"

Disgusted Farmer: "Johnny, get your gun, get your gun!"

Climax!

Harrison's Record.

[Democratic Hand-Book.]

While in the United States Senate Gen. Harrison voted against reducing the tariff on agricultural implements and tools of mechanics. See *Congressional Record*, volume XIV, page 1,764, 47th Congress.

He also voted against reducing the tariff rate on cotton bagging. See *Congressional Record*, volume XIV, page 2,592.

He also voted against the repeal of the tobacco tax. See *Congressional Record*, volume XIV, page 2,797.

He also voted against reducing the tax on tobacco from 12 to 8 cents a pound. See *Congressional Record*, volume XIV, page 2,366.

He also voted against reducing the tax on brandy and whiskey from 90 to 50 cents. See *Congressional Record*, volume XIV, page 2,798.

On Friday, the 16th of February, 1883, Senator Brown, of Georgia, offered the following amendment to the bill then before the Senate: "And all laws now in force assessing a tax or providing for the collection of a tax, known as internal revenue laws, on whiskey and brandy, are hereby repealed."

On this amendment the yeas and nays were called, and Senator Harrison voted in the negative. See *Congressional Record*, volume XIV, page 1,787, 47th Congress, 2nd session.

How does this record of the Radical candidate for President of the United States strike the eye of the average North Carolina farmer?

"Der vhay of him was like dis," he said in explanation to his friends. "Der proker says if I puys wheat at eighty-two cents and he goes oop, I can't help but make some money; so I puys him." "But wheat went down." "Oxactly, der proker forgot to tell me dot if wheat went down I lose, but I knows petter next time. I haf some experience."—*Wall Street News.*

The first watches were made in 1476.

Henry Clay on the Tariff.

[State Chronicle.]

The Nashville *Democrat* of a recent date contains an extract from a letter of Henry Clay, written in September, 1843, addressed to S. F. Bronson, of Georgia, and gives, in brief, Mr. Clay's views on the tariff. The extract is as follows:

"The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States with respect to a tariff, may be briefly stated. In comformity with the principle announced in the compromise act, I think whatever revenue is necessary to a economical and honest administration of the general government ought to be derived from the duties imposed on foreign imports, and discrimination ought to be made as will incidentally afford reasonable protection to our national interests. I think there is no danger of a high tariff ever established; that of 1828 was only deserving that denomination. I was in Congress when it passed and did not vote for it; but with its history, and the circumstances which gave birth to it I am well acquainted. They were highly discreditable to American legislation and I hope, for its honor, will never be repeated. After my return to Congress in 1831, my efforts were directed to the modification and reduction of the rates of duty contained in the act of 1828. The act of 1832 greatly reduced and modified that act, and the act of 1833, commonly called the compromise act, still further reduced and modified them. The act which passed in 1841, which I supported was confined to the free articles. I had resigned my seat in the Senate when the act of 1842 was passed. Generally the duties which it imposes are lower than those in the act of 1832. And without intending to express any opinion upon every item of this last tariff, I would say that I think the provisions, in the main, are wise and proper. If there be any excessive duties defects in it (of which I have not the means here of judging), they ought to be corrected. My opinion, that there is no danger hereafter of a high tariff, is founded on the gratifying fact that our manufactures have now taken a deep root. In their infancy they needed a greater measure of protection; but as they grow and advance they acquire less protection. Even now some branches of theirs are able to maintain in distant markets successful competition with rival foreign manufactures."

Convict Labor.

[Democratic Hand Book.]

Radical talkers and Radical writers moan about the wickedness of putting penitentiary convict labor in competition with honest labor, and about Democrats "taking away the chance of the mechanic to earn an honest penny by doing all contract work with convict labor," and ought not to be. But who is responsible for it?

How came there to be a penitentiary in North Carolina? Turn to Article XI, by Constitution of 1868, and read—

"Section 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State's Prison or Penitentiary."

The Legislasure of 1868-'69 obeyed orders, for a marvel, and provided for building a penitentiary. Once filled, and filled, the question was what to do with the convicts. We cannot think without tience of convict labor being made to compete with honest labor in any measure and by employing it on railroad work Democratic party has avoided that competition as far as possible. But why is it ever, in the smallest particular, to compete with the labor of honest men? Turn once more to Article XI, Canby Constitution 1868, and read—

"Section 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation."

That is the reason, and the Radicals are responsible for it.

"Hard Times in the Confederacy."

Under the above title A. C. Gordon contributes to the September *Century* an anecdotal article, from which we quote as follows: "The traditional rebel soldier in the persimmon tree, who told his captain that he was eating the green persimmons in order to fit his mouth to the size of his rations, epitomized in his epigrammatic speech the history of the economic conditions of the Southern States, both in the field and at home, during the war of the Rebellion. After the seaports of the South had once become thoroughly blockaded, it was a continuous, and in the end unavailing, struggle on the part of the people of the Confederacy to accommodate the status of supply to that of demand.

"After the war ended, a monthly magazine dedicated to perpetuating the memory of the war from a Southern standpoint and soon perishing in the vain endeavor published a rude wood-cut, which, with concomitant inscription, expressed a great pith and point the extremities which soldiers and homefolk alike were reduced in the latter days of the conflict. It represented two lank, lean, lantern-jawed Confederates in a blackberry patch. One of them, on his knees, the more readily to reach the palatable fruit, is looking upward at his comrade with a grim scowl and saying:

"'They can't starve us, nohow, as long as blackberries last.'

"The vein of his self-gratulation and assurance is readily acquiesced in and enforced by the other, who responds in spirit of apt commendation, and with even larger and more catholic faith:

"'Naw, sir! And not as long as the huckleberries, nuther. And when they gone, come 'simmons!'

"To the uninitiated stranger who saw and read, the rude cut and its underwritten legend, if considered at all, doubtless were held coarse and witless; but to one who knew the bitter meaning through his own harsh experience, spoke with the emphasis of a stern and powerful significance."

It is said that if people who are annoyed by the howling of dogs at night will put off their shoes and turn them top side down on the floor, the howling will cease immediately.—*Ex.*

One man is ordered to eat eggs because they are nutritious, and another is cautioned to leave them alone because they produce bile.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, November 4th.

NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
OF OHIO.

For Electors—State at Large:
ALFRED M. WADDELL, of New Hanover.
FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, of Orange.

District Electors:
1ST DIST.—GEO. H. BROWN, JR., of Beaufort.
2ND DIST.—JOHN E. WOODWARD, of Wilson.
3RD DIST.—CHARLES B. AYCOCK, of Wayne.
4TH DIST.—EDWARD W. POU, JR., of Johnston.
5TH DIST.—J. H. DOBSON, of Surry.
6TH DIST.—SAMUEL J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly.
7TH DIST.—LEROY C. CALDWELL, of Iredell.
8TH DIST.—THOMAS M. VANCE, of Caldwell.
9TH DIST.—W. T. CRAWFORD, of Haywood.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor:
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
of Wake.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
THOMAS M. HOLT,
of Alamance.

For Secretary of State:
WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS,
of New Hanover.

For Treasurer:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

For Auditor:
GEORGE W. SANDERLIN,
of Wayne.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
SIDNEY M. FINGER,
of Catawba.

For Attorney-General:
THEODORE F. DAVIDSON,
of Buncombe.

For Supreme Court Bench:
Associate Justice, to fill vacancy caused by death of Thos. S. Ashe,
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
of Franklin.

To serve if Constitutional Amendment is adopted,
JAMES E. SHEPHERD,
of Beaufort.
ALPHONSO C. AVERY,
of Burke.

For Congress—3rd District:
CHARLES W. McCLAMMY,
of Pender.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

The prohibition candidate for Governor speaks in this town to-morrow, and although he has few, if any followers in this section, notwithstanding there be no lack of prohibitionist, it will not be out of place to say something in regard to the designs of his party. As to Prohibition itself we say nothing. Mr. Walker, like a great many, may be honest in his opinions, and feel that he is laboring in a good cause, but when he knows that he has no chance of election, that either Fowle or Dockery will be elected, why does he persist in asking at this time, the good people of the State to vote for him; he is not furthering his own cause, but helping some other. Now he knows that the Republican party is certain of 105 to 110,000 negro votes, and that he will not get one of them; that every vote cast for him will come from the Democratic party, so he is working not for prohibition, but for the success of the republican party; he is in their interests, and it is said in their pay. It is evident that he and Col. Dockery were in consultation before the canvass commenced, and that they had agreed to canvass together and the two were to fight Fowle. Mr. Walker's right hand man is Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, a life-long republican, and the organ of the republicans, the *Signal*, showed its anger when good old Dr. Abernethy withdrew, it charged him with being bought, and denounced him as a traitor, comparing him to Judas Iscariot. We quote what it says, that you may judge for yourself:

"The whole world, civilized and barbarian, hates a traitor. This is exactly what "My God Abernethy," has proved himself to be to the Prohibition party. He has been bulldozed, flattered and cajoled by the Democratic leaders until he virtually lost his mind and consented in an evil hour to occupy the role of Mr. Judas Iscariot and Mr. Benedict Arnold, two worthies, who are not unknown to fame and notoriety, however damnable such fame and notoriety may be."

More than this, the Statesville *Landmark* says: "As soon as Mr. Walker, Prohibition candidate for governor, landed at Wilkesboro' he inquired for Col. T. J. Dula and Milton McNeil, leading Republicans, at Taylorsville he was in consultation with leading Republicans before he spoke; and was introduced by one of them. Here, Republicans busied themselves in drumming up a crowd for him. Don't you see which way the cat is hopping?"

So it is plain as day, that Mr. Walker is canoodling with the republicans, and his canvass is only carried on to aid Dockery. Democrats, think of all these things; ask yourself, if you are in favor of such a prohibition candidate; will I further its cause by voting for Mr. Walker and helping the republicans? Benbow and Steele are radicals of long standing. They know it will do them no hurt to further the cause, but will they vote for Walker, we have our doubts as to one of them. No good Democrat, who is honest in his opinions, if he be in favor of relieving the people from unjust taxation, or who does not desire the State placed in the control of the radical party, will hesitate. He will vote for Fowle.

It is not a political question that Mr. Walker advocates, neither party, as a party has come squarely out in favor of prohibition; it is not in their platforms or in the letters of acceptance of either of the candidates that you will find one word about it, unless it be in the National platform of the republican party, which declares for free whisky, that more of it may be used. Still that this party which years ago ruled in this State, doing so much injury to her fair name may again get control, they are trying to divert many good men so that they may again get into power. Now if there be any such men, let them pause before they make a fatal mistake. Let them ask themselves only this question, which do I prefer, the Republican or Democratic party, for these are really the only ones from which to choose. Mr. Walker has not the ghost of a chance, and every vote he gets will come from the white Democrats, not republicans, for they always vote solidly for their party. A vote for Walker is a vote against Fowle, and a lift for Dockery.

"We can not afford to destroy or weaken the Democratic party. It has rescued the State from Radical misrule; it has broken the alliance that existed so long between power and crime; it has checked the system of public plunder which was drawing our people to bankruptcy and ruin, and it has finally restored the control of the government to the intelligence and virtue of the State. Its defeat is Radical rule, and Radical rule is oppression, plunder, bankruptcy. Its success gives assurance of constitutional government, enforcement of law and maintenance of right. Surely the cause is worthy of our supremest efforts."

Be careful then how you vote, if you wish white men to rule. Cast a vote for Fowle, the candidate of the white man. Remember that no good, true Democrat will endanger the success of his party; so be a good Democrat.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention assembles to-day to nominate candidates for the Legislature and County ticket. There is no lack of candidates, and no lack of good men, and the only question to be decided, will be, who is the best; at the same time giving weight to a very important point, that of availability. The meeting will be a large one, more interest is taken in politics this year than usual, for there are stronger reasons than ever before why white men should stand solidly together, that there may be nothing to mar the proceedings; let every man go there to do his duty to his party first, last and all the time. Do your best for you, choice, but do it without offence, and resolve that whoever may be the choice that you will do your utmost for his election making the success of the party, above prejudice or passion.

At this time we of course can form no opinion as to the men who will be selected, but we would be glad to see a good man sent to the Legislature from Fayetteville. The business interests of the place require it, and we think that our country friends will willingly concede this much. Fayetteville does not ask for much. She is willing for the farmers to have a full and fair representation. She will support whoever they deem best to nominate, but she is surely entitled to one of the candidates for the Legislature. There are so many reasons for this, that are apparent to all, that we need not mention them, but are willing to leave it to the good sense of the delegates.

The Grand Democratic Rally that was held in New York last Thursday night to hear America's great champion of constitutional liberty, the grand old Roman, Allen G. Thurman, was one vast sea of people, but disappointment was in store for them, for the hero of the occasion, that had caused this great assemblage of people, was taken suddenly ill, and had to be taken home; his sickness was only temporary, and we are rejoiced to announce that he is ready for work again.

Remember that Morton, the republican candidate for Vice President, is owner of the Special Tax Bonds, which the constitution of the State forbids to be paid. That he bought them for a mere song, and is now trying through the Federal courts to force the State to pay them in full. The amount, principal and interest would be fully $40,000,000, and if he is elected, or if Dockery succeeds, you may have to pay part or all. Can you vote to place such men in power.

We regret to hear that Mr. W. G. Burkhead, editor of the Durham *Tobacco Plant*, will assume editorial control of a paper to be established at Durham in the interest of the Prohibition party. Mr. Burkhead is a very talented young man, and has made a good editor, and it is to be regretted that he leaves the democratic party to aid one that can only do damage to the principles he has heretofore had so much at heart.

Joint discussions between C. B. Aycock, Esq., and Oscar J. Spears, Esq., will be held at

Elizabethtown,	Sept.	18th.
Carter's Mills,	"	21st.
Sanford,	"	22nd.
Wade's,	"	24th.
Owenville,	"	25th.
Duplin Roads,	"	28th.

Maj. McClammy, who has just returned to Washington City from this State, says that he predicts that Fowle will carry North Carolina by 20,000. He ought to have said 30,000.

Hon. F. N. Strudwick, the Democratic Elector for the State at large, and Hon. E. W. Pou, Jr., Elector for the Fourth District, will speak at Dunn's on Thursday Sept. 20th.

Mr. Powderly says that there are 1,000,000 idle men in the United States. There is no Free Trade. What causes it?

Rev. W. M. Robey, D. D., denies that he will support the third party.

President Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance is given to the public. It comes to us too late for this issue. It is in character with all he does.

"That is a strong paper, a very strong paper," was the remark of Judge Thurman when President Cleveland's letter of acceptance had been read to him at a late hour last night, a copy of it having been received at Pittsburg.

The Judge and party arrived at home this morning safe and well, and will remain here quietly for some days to come.

The outlook for Democratic success is favorable. There will be no doubt of a glorious victory if every democrat goes to the polls.

The grand old Roman, Allen G. Thurman, is himself again, he spoke to an immense crowd at Newark; as large as he had in New York.

We are glad to see the farmers so determined in the matter of bagging, use cotton cloth, Burlaps, or anything but Jute. Put down the trusts.

An Address to the Citizens of Fayetteville.

At a recent meeting of the Trustees of the Fayetteville Graded School, the undersigned were appointed a committee to call the attention of our citizens, patrons and friends to the advantages offered by our school, for the purpose of securing their co-operation in continuing its usefulness and proper maintainance. Our object has been to offer to every *white child* in the town such an education as would fit it for ordinary business avocations, or entrance into any of our colleges, should they wish to continue their education. The many lucrative places now filled, and the stand taken in the various colleges by our graduates, is evidence conclusive that our work has not been in vain to such as applied themselves.

To carry on our work requires money and co-operation. Our public school money added to in this way can be used to much better advantage than would otherwise be possible, and offers larger advantages to the poor. But we are sorry to say our contributions have not been as liberal as the cause demanded, or in many cases as the patron was able to make, the result has been that our school has at all times been cramped and our Trustees compelled to either assume as individuals the responsibilities or curtail the usefulness of the school.

During the past year our town has furnished many students to other schools, nine-tenths of these could have been as well educated at our school, had the parents been willing to pay us one-half what they paid to these schools, and in addition, assisted some poor child who's parents were not able to send from home to school. We ask these parents to examine their bills for the past year, and then think if what they said was all they were able to pay us for similar work, and say if justice has been done our school and children left under our care. We assert without hesitation that if our Trustees had been given the money for children sent abroad to school in the past year, in addition to the county money and the contributions of patrons, our Fayetteville Graded School would have been able to offer as many advantages as the best schools patronised by our people and opened the doors wide to every white child in the town.

We are aware our school is not perfect, but we ask in all fairness, could we be expected to furnish for $5, $10, $15 or $20 what they are willing to pay others $250 to $350 for. We then ask you to come to our assistance, give your children through us a reasonable chance by paying at least one-half to two-thirds the cost of sending to any other similar school, and if then you have any fault to find with the management make it known to one of the Trustees, or if you prefer, attend our meetings and we will give you a place on the Board of Trustees.

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
J. W. McNEILL,
G. H. HAIGH,
Committee.

STATE NEWS.

A military company is being organized at Mocksville, in Davie county.

Messrs. Fuller and Durham, of Winston, have made an assignment.

A stalk of rice was shown in Clinton that measured seven feet and six inches high.

Rev. R. G. Pearson will conduct a revival meeting in Greensboro next February.

Mr. Richard Battle, late of the *News and Observer* has severed his connection with that paper, and has accepted a position with W. Duke & Sons, of Durham, and will represent that firm at Denver, Col.

There will be a grand flag pole raising at Pittsboro on September 14, when the highest pole in the State will be erected Capt. Bunn and other speakers will be present.—*Wilson Mirror.*

Blackwell's Durham Co-operative Tobacco Company since 1883 has produced more than 17,000,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, paid $1,500,000 internal revenue tax, and consumed about 55,000,000 pounds of leaf tobacco.

A surveyor with a full corps of assistants arrived in High Point Monday, and they are now engaged in surveying the High Point, Randleman and Asheboro Rail Road. We are reliably informed that work will be vigorously pressed until the long "looked for" railroad will be completed.—*High Point Enterprise.*

Raleigh Cor. of Wil. *Messenger* says: some very remarkable cotton was shown your correspondent by Mr. Robinson, Commissioner of Agriculture. It is sent by Dr. McCormick, of Harnett county, and was grown by a man named E. G. Smith. It is the result of a cross between the wild silk plant and the common cotton. The fibre is very long and of excessive fineness, almost like silk. The whiteness is also remarkable, as are the leaves of this singular plant. Dr. McCormick believes bees were the vehicles of fertilisation of the cotton blossoms. Sixty-four plants have been grown. They are large and hardy, standing the drought better than any other cotton.

Fowle received grand ovations at Albermarle, Troy, and Siler City, and all accounts agree that he kept the advantage over Dockery which he gained in the start at Monroe. Troy has heretofore been a Radical stronghold, but on Thursday last the Democrats outnumbered them and gave Fowle a grand reception. The Democrats literally "carried the day," and all say, that votes were made for the party. Judge Fowle say that votes were made for the party. Judge Fowle is marching in triumph to the executive chair of North Carolina, and we rejoice that the white people of the State are giving him such great encouragement as he goes on his way.—*Rockingham Rocket.*

A Workingman's Question Answered.

[New York Herald.]

The *Herald* tells me that I am paying a good many taxes that I ought not to. Now, I drive a plane all day and have no time to think of these things. I come home tired and don't feel much like reading a book as deep as a well. But if you will tell me how this thing is perhaps I can get it into my head.

Most certainly we will, and a very interesting topic you will find it. It won't take you long to see that the republican policy of higher taxation makes it harder for you to get the comforts of life, or that the democratic policy of lower taxes is in the interest of every laboring man in the country.

Well, you are a carpenter with a growing family, perhaps. To begin, the first cost of the house you hire is increased by a tax on almost everything, from the foundation to the iron gutter. That extra cost you pay in extra rent, don't you? The landlord is not a philanthropist and wants fair interest for his investment. If his house costs a thousand dollars more than it would if the materials were cheaper, who pays the interest on that thousand dollars? Not the landlord. That would be an unprofitable way to do business. You pay it, of course. It comes out of your wages. So you start with a burden.

Now, you want tools to work with. Well, under a protective system you pay a tax on your saw,, plane, chisel, hammer and on the wooden box that holds them. Everything you use in your trade is taxed, directly or indirectly.

You must have decent clothes. You can't dress like a European peasant. And in this climate you need woolen undershirts, for without these you will get pneumonia. Your wife, too, and your children use up a lot of flannel in the course of a year. To be thinly clad means sickness, and that you can't afford. The undershirt and flannel are taxed. You must have iron and tin ware in the kitchen. You pay a tax on these articles, and on the cooking stove and forks and spoons and on the tablecloth. You look through a taxed pane of glass, rock a taxed cradle with your baby in it, and when he is sick give him a dose of taxed castor of oil. If the little one dies he is placed in a taxed coffin, and the minister offers you consolation from a taxed Bible. Pretty nearly everything you have either has a tax on it or costs more than it should because other things are taxed.

Now, then, you ask, What is the object in squeezing so much money from poor people? Why, there is no good object, and that is why we complain. The government has its vaults full of dollars raised partly in this way, and it doesn't know what to do with them. That is the surplus which the country is talking about. It is a burden to the government and a burden to the people—does no good to anybody, but a deal of harm to everybody. Twenty years ago, when the government was in trouble, it needed that money. To-day it does not need it, but the tax still remains.

Why isn't this tax removed by a reduction of the tariff? That's the question. The democrats say, Take it off. The republicans say, Keep it on and make it higher. You are to choose between the two.

The combines, trusts and monopolies are benefited by higher taxes. How do they affect you?

You have not a difficult problem to handle, you see. If you want to pay more for the necessaries of life the republicans will accommodate you. If, on the other hand, you believe that these necessaries of life should be supplied to the poor people of this country at the cheapest possible rate you will deposit your vote in a democratic ballot box.

Let the People Think.

When President Cleveland was elected the Republican party had squandered upon fifteen railroad corporations upward of 160,000,000 acres of the people's lands, as appears by the following Congressional grants:

	Acres.
Union Pacific,	12,000,000
Denver Pacific,	1,000,000
Kansas Pacific,	6,000,000
Central Pacific and West'n,	9,000,000
Union Pacific Gen. Branch,	781,944
Sioux City and Pacific,	60,000
Burlington and Missouri River,	2,441,000
Northern Pacific,	47,000,000
California and Oregon,	3,500,000
Atlantic and Pacific,	42,000,000
Southern Pacific,	9,520,000
Oregon Central,	1,200,000
Southern Pacific branch,	3,520,000
New Orleans Baton Rouge and Vicksburg,	3,800,000
Texas Pacific,	18,000,000
Stockton and Copperopolis,	320,000
Total,	163,643,944

In prosecuting the policy of "subdividing the soil," of which candidate Harrison boasts, the republican leaders in Congress have bestowed upon these corporations more land than is comprised in all the farms under cultivation in the States of Pennsylvania; New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, West Virginia, Connecticut and New Hampshire put together. Nearly a million and a half of farmers in the above eleven States, representing about 7,500,000 persons in their families, own not quite as much land as these corporations, obtained in the form of subsidies generously "sub-divided" among them by the policy of the republican party. Under this policy the homestead laws were rapidly falling into desuetude and oblivion With the absorption of the public domain by the railroad corporations, to say nothing of the fraudulent practices under the preemption laws, little fertile land was left for the free homesteads of actual settlers to justify any boast of the republican candidate.

When the democratic party came into power one of its first duties was to wrest from the land-grant corporations that portion of the booty which they had forfeited, and to restore it to its rightful owner—the people. The vigorous prosecution dates from 1885. Upward of 50,000,000 acres of forfeited lands have been already recovered and opened to actual settlement and cultivation. Under the reckless and wasteful system for which candidate Harrison appears to be so enthusiastic these lands would still be lying an unbroken wilderness, held for the gratification of speculation greed. Yet Mr. Harrison undertakes to wheedle the farmers who are brought to visit him with resounding phrases about the excellence of the republican homestead laws, when the real policy of his party has produced conditions that would have left the more lands to be subdivided, and would have eventually subjected the far west to a system of landlordism as vicious and oppressive as any with which the world is at this day afflicted. To discern the truth, the farmers of the country have only to contrast the empty words of candidate Harrison and the squandering policy of his party with the deeds of President Cleveland and the democratic party in restoring the public lands to its actual owners—the people of the United States.

There is not a moment without some duty.

GENERAL NEWS.

Lester Wallack, the great actor is dead.

The Retaliation bill has passed the House—vote 174 to 4.

Several cases of yellow fever are reported at McClenny, Baker county, Fla.

PORTLAND, Me., September 8.—The damage to the sweet corn crop by the heavy frost of Thursday night is sweeping.

There was a killing frost, Thursday night in the New England States, in northern New York and Michigan; the damage inflicted is very great.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.—*Little Rock, Ark., September* 8.—Returns from all but nine counties give the Democratic ticket 16,500 majority. The nine counties to be heard from will not practically effect this vote. The Democrats have both Houses of the legislature.

Reports from Jacksonville are discouraging. On the 10th 80 new cases were reported. The total number of cases up to date, 555, deaths, 66. Jacksonville had a population of 30,0000—the total remaining is reported at 13,757—white 3,945, colored 9,912. The committee on depopulation are doing their best to get the people away, but the colored people are opposed to leaving. It is evident that the real number of cases and deaths have not been fully reported.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum. Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

MR. A. K. HAWKES—Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tested the glasses you adjusted to my eyes some time ago, and find them to be unsurpassed in clearness and brilliancy. In fact they are the best glasses I have ever used.

W. D. BLOXHAM,
Ex-Governor of Florida.

All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Home Should Have It.

It is not always convenient to call a Physician for every little ailment. Having Red Flag Oil in the house you have a Physician always at hand; it kills Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Burns, Bruises and all aches and pains. Price 25 cents.

There are few things in this life of which we may be certain, but this is one of them. Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure has no equal for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Price 25 cents. At Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

A Kind Friend,

Is what they call that Famous Remedy, Red Flag Oil; it quickly cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sores and all pain; it is good for man or beast.

No other medicine has won for itself such confidence as Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator; it is the best combination for the cure of all Kidney and Liver Complaints. Trial bottle free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

A Glorious Record.

Since the introduction of the Famous Puritan Cough and Consumption Cure in this vicinity the death rate from Consumption has decreased wonderfully; it never fails to effect a cure. Price 25 Cents. Try it.

Dr. Lee's Liver Regulator has done more to relieve the suffering of mankind than all other medicines; it cures all Stomach and Liver troubles. Trial bottles free at Pemberton & Prior's Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONEST OPINIONS.

Candor compels us to admit that some one has long known the ingredients of B. B. B. But since it has never been put before the public, and since one of the present proprietors originated the prescription and used it for years in his practice, it is original.

NOTHING TO EQUAL IT.

ZALAHA, FLA., June 27, 1887.

N. E. Venable & Co.:

I have been using B. B. B. in my family as a blood purifier. Have never used any medicine to equal it. Respectfully,

MRS. R. M. LAWS.

MAKES AN OLD MAN YOUNG.

P. S.—I bought 3 bottles of your Botanic Blood Balm from my friend H. D. Ballard, at Campobello, S. C. I have been using it three weeks. It appears to give me new life and new strength. If there is anything that will make an old man young it is B. B. B. I am willing to sell it. I can earnestly and honestly recommend Botanic Blood Balm. * * *

THE BEST PURIFIER MADE.

DAMASCUS, GA., June 29, 1887.

I have suffered with catarrh for about four years and after using four bottles of Botanic Blood Balm, I find my general health greatly improved, and if I could keep out of the bad weather I would be cured. I believe it is the best purifier made. Very respectfully,

L. W. THOMPSON.

TWELVE YEARS AFFLICTED.

BLUFFTON, IND., Feb. 6, 1887.

I have been afflicted with Blood Poison for twelve years. Have used prescription from physicians offered me during that period. Through the druggist, W. A. Gutelius, I procured one bottle of B. B. B. and since have used three bottles, and am satisfied it has done me more good than anything I ever used. I am almost well, and am sure, within two or three weeks I will be perfectly well, after twelve years suffering intensely. Write or address JOSEPH FEIST,
Wells Co., Ind. Baker and Confectioner.

READ THIS.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known.

Address BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta Ga.
For sale by B. E. SEDBERRY,
Fayetteville, N. C.
april 5 1y

WANTED TRAVELING AND LOCAL SALES, MEN for Agricultural and Machinery Specialties to sell to the trade. State age-references, amount expected for salary and expenses. Address, Massey & Co., Montezuma, Ga.
Aug. 9, 1888. 6m

A. V. MAULTSBY,
50 PERSON STREET,
Has always on hand a full supply of
Fresh Family Groceries.
CALL AND SEE HIM.
Aug. 2, 1888. tf

FOR RENT.

The STORE on Market Square, next door to Sedberry's Drug Store, formerly occupied by E. T. McKethan. Possession given immediately. Apply to
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Administrator.
Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Having Taken the Tariff off of
NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS,
and find it more satisfactory to all parties, I have decided to make
LARGE ADDITIONS
to my stock of these goods, and continue to sell them for CASH ON DELIVERY for EACH and EVERY ARTICLE in that DEPARTMENT on and after THE 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.

With our hat in our hand and our best bow for past favors, we depart for the Northern cities to stretch the almighty dollar to its utmost capacity for goods to sell for C. O. D. at

DYE'S BAZAAR,
17 Hay Street.

McNEILL & CO.'S
Book and Music Store.

HAVING moved from our old quarters to the more commodious building in the
THORNTON BLOCK,
on the opposite side of Hay Street, and two doors below The People's National Bank, we are now so
SITUATED
that all will find it pleasant as well as convenient in visiting us, where customers will find the
LARGEST STOCK
IN OUR LINE,
carried by any house in the State, to select from, and where we will be glad to see one and all.

Come and See us in our New Quarters.

Fayetteville Book and Music Store.

McNEILL & CO.
Sept. 4, 1888. tf

REMOVAL.

The subscriber announces to his friends and the general public, that he has moved from the South East Corner of Market Square to one of the new and commodious stores in the
THORNTON BLOCK,
SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET.
He will put in a full and complete stock for the Fall trade, and keep constantly on hand
BAGGING AND TIES,
BACON, FLOUR, SUGAR,
Coffee, Corn, Meal, Tobacco,
Snuff, Salt, Molasses, Soap,
Plows and Plow Castings,
&c. &c.
All of which he offers to the trade at reasonable prices.
Highest market paid for Cotton. He will also buy Cotton on orders.
Call and see me.
E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 1, 1888. 2m

CASH STORE.

The time is approaching when
FALL GOODS
commence to sell, and to those who believe in supplying their wants as the season makes it necessary, I want to suggest that if you are a
Cash Buyer,
and want all of the benefits to be derived from
Buying Goods for Cash,
you should not fail to see and know what we have in the line of
BOOTS, SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Dry Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
&c. &c.
I sell goods without the cost of
Bad Debts and for Spot Cash,
and make it an object for people who can buy in that way, to buy of me, not an object on some few items, but every single item that goes to make up my immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
I have added one-half to my store capacity, and a good deal more to the amount of my business, and having just returned from the northern markets am better prepared than ever to supply the wants of my customers.

K. LEWALD.

ARCHIE McMILLAN,
(formerly with McMillan Bros.)
Has opened on PERSON STREET, three doors below McMillan Bros. a full line of
Family Groceries,
consisting of every thing that is needed by families or the country trade. Country merchants are especially invited to call and examine prices, for we are determined to
Sell as Low or Lower
than any grocery store in town, and to furnish goods the equal of any
Families will find it to their advantage to send their orders and to have their goods delivered free. Our stock is large and will be kept up to the highest notch to meet the demands of the public.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL ON
ARCHIE McMILLAN,
49 PERSON STREET.
Sept 6, 1888 tf

1888 Cotton Season 1888
GIN NOTICE.
"Nobody Rides before de Capen."
As our facilities for ginning cotton fully justify us in doing so, we have concluded to reduce the price of ginning to 1-25th instead of 1-20th as formerly.
With ample water power, first-class machinery and convenient location, we are satisfied that we can make it to the mutual advantage of both the farmers and ourselves to make this reduction, trusting to the *increased* amount of work to cover the difference in price.
As always heretofore we return ALL the seed or buy them as parties may choose. Cotton put up in any style wanted and material furnished at the lowest cash price.
Now, gentlemen, we are trying to help you and you must help us to do so.
It costs us just as much to keep a set of hands around on half our capacity as to keep them steady at work, *and we are willing that* you should have the advantage of their labor at our expense.
Highest cash price paid for seed cotton.
Satisfaction guaranteed to all.
Very respectfully,
J. D. McNEILL & CO.,
aug 30 tf Merchant Mills.

Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble Works,
CHAS. A. GOODWIN, Proprietor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
MONUMENTS and HEADSTONES
In Italian and American Marble or Granite.
Designs and Estimates Free by Mail.
☞ All work delivered free of freight at your nearest depot.
Aug 30, 1888 3m

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between E. L. Pemberton and J. L. Prior under the firm name of Pemberton & Prior is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. L. Pemberton having sold his interest to A. J. Cook, the business will be continued under the style firm of PRIOR & COOK.
Claims against the old firm must be presented to the new firm, and accounts due old firm will be collected by the new firm.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 15, 1888.

CARD.

THE public will allow an expression of greatful thanks from the undersigned for their liberal dealings with Pemberton & Prior, having this day, August 15th, sold all my interest and good will to Mr. A. J. Cook, I bespeak his accuracy and capabilities and most heartily recommend the new firm, Prior & Cook, to all my friends and an appreciative public.
Very respectfully,
E. L. PEMBERTON.
Aug. 15, 1888.

TILLINGHAST'S
Crockery Store
is filling up with CROCKERY, GLASS and TINWARE, selected to suit the *Wholesale Trade.*
My friends in the country will please call or send in their orders.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Sept. 6, 1888. 3t

For Sale or Rent.
Residence on Moore Street, containing four rooms—rebuilt last year. Possession given October 1st. Apply to
H. I. McDUFFIE.
Sept. 6, 1888. 1m

NOTICE.

HAVING on the 13th day of June qualified as the Administrator of E. T. McKethan, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the first day of September, 1889, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same at once.
A. A. McKETHAN, JR., Adm'r.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Aug. 22, 1888. 6w

Cotton Gins and Presses.
Parties wishing to supply themselves with the best make of
Cotton Gins and Presses,
can be supplied by writing to
JAMES S. EVANS,
aug 9 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

T. A. KLUTZ,
Architect & Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
jan 12 tf

WANTED!—A COMPETENT NEWS AND Job Compositor and Stone hand, sober, steady, with references, wants a permanent position. Competent to take charge of an office, and willing to work for reasonable salary. Address, JOHN D. CARROLL, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. R. HUSKE & Co.—Belting.
H. R. HORNE—Machinery Oil.
C. W. HUSKE—Brookside Saw Mills.
M. E. DYE—Notions and Fancy Goods.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Groceries, Provisions, &c.
W. J. BOONE & Co.—Dissolution of Copartnership.

Be earnest, but true.

The weather profits all say look for early frost.

There was a large number of people in town on Saturday.

A good deal of hay and fodder has been ruined by the rain.

We ask all Democrats in the Convention to-day to throw aside all personal matters and work for the good of the party.

We learn that in sinking the driven well at the convict camp that they have struck a vein of sulphur water, very strong.

Wm. T. Walker, the third party man, the Prohibition candidate for Governor will speak in Fayetteville to-morrow.

The timber and logs on the Cape Fear this week were a sight to behold. Many have been taken in, but quantities have gone on to Wilmington.

Every man in Mt. Airy township who is seventy years old and over, is offered a free ride over the C. F. & Y. V. from Mt. Airy to Bennettsville and return.

Scuppernong hulls carelessly thrown upon the pavement may cause some one a serious injury. We saw a gentleman have a narrow escape last week.

Pay attention to the political situation; do your duty, but do not forget that the Cumberland Agricultural Fair will be held November 14th, 15th and 16th.

The weather has been so bad that we have been unable to pay our usual attention to locals this week; there is really no items of interest that are not political.

We have received a complimentary ticket to the Tenth Annual Fair of the North Carolina Industrial Association (col'd); it will open on Sept. 24th at Raleigh, and continue one week.

The days are getting shorter; about June 21st, the days length was 14 hours and 37 minutes. To-day, Sept. 13th only 12 hours and 31 minutes—difference two hours and six minutes.

The educational institutions of our State, the University, Wake Forest, Trinity and Davidson, all have a larger number of students than last year. It proves that the people being more prosperous, are anxious to educate their children.

We are glad to announce that the Fayetteville Cornet Band has reorganized. Mr. Sheetz deserves much credit for his untiring efforts. We would miss the band greatly this fall at our speakings, and truly rejoice to know that it is all right again.

Would it not help our Fair, if at the same time our citizens would get up other things to make the week more attractive. Let's make it a grand gala week. When you do a thing, do it well, do it to draw a crowd, and to give them unceasing pleasure.

The September number of the *Scottish Chief* comes to us laden with good reading. It is as pleasant as a novel, from beginning to end; it contains much matter of interest. We copy "The Scottish Reminicences," which we know, will be pleasant to our Scottish readers.

One of the best indications of the times is, that the farmers are taking an unusual interest in public matters. They are posted. They have studied the tariff, and see that it works to their hurt, that it is taking one-third of their earnings, and that they, the bone and sinew of the land, can never be prosperous, while they pay far more than they ought for their farming utensils and for the necessaries of life.

The term *coon* which was applied to the colored delegates at Chicago, is not relished by the colored man. Walking up street the other day we heard one little negro calling another, coon, coon, and the indignant one threatened him furiously, if he called him coon again, but as the offender was approached, he retreated, still shouting, coon. It is of northern origin, and they should like it. It only means that they are a little sly.

We have heard some things, and that is our reason for publishing the follow extract from a Western paper:

"The police department have asked for an ordinance to prevent minors playing pool and such games in public places even where there is no liquor sold. The attorney has been instructed to prepare such an ordinance. Young boys who hang around pool rooms are not likely to make the best kind of citizens."

Mr. Allmond Godwin, of Black River township, brought a load of apples to town on Saturday, by far the finest that we have ever seen raised in this county. They were in size and appearance like Northern apples. A peck measure could not hold over sixteen. The apple was as good to the taste as it was in appearance. Mr. Godwin raised his trees from the seed, and has named them the Cornered Seedling, we suppose, because he thinks that he has made a corner in apples.

SINCLAIR—WORTH—In the Presbyterian Church in this city last night by Rev. A. L. Phillips, Miss Augusta Worth was united in marriage to Mr. N. A. Sinclair, of this city, formerly a resident of Robeson Co. They were attended by four handsome and charming bridesmaids, and four ushers in the following order:

BRIDES MAIDS:

Miss Sellie Sinclair, Miss Annie Moore, Miss Nannie Shepherd, Miss Laura Thomson.

USHERS:

Mr. Duncan McIver, Mr. Alex. Fairly, Mr. Charles Daniels, Mr. Sidney Woodward.

Then came the groomsman, attended by Mr. B. C. McIver, followed by the charming bride with Miss Maggie Pemberton.

The contracting parties are well known to the people of Fayetteville and vicinity. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Worth, of this city, and is gifted with great charms of person and manner.

Mr. Sinclair is a gentleman who came to Fayetteville from Robeson county, and made his home among us. Since living here he has endeared himself to the people of Fayetteville, and built up for himself by his personal application to his professional duties an enviable name and reputation.

After the marriage the parties were driven to the old homestead of Mr. J. A. Worth on Haymount, and were the recipients of many handsome presents.

In the words of Tiny Tim: "May God bless you each and every one."

Maj. W. F. Campbell, who has been for some time with Messrs. Rose & Leak, is now a salesman with Mr. F. W. Thornton. Maj. Campbell is so thoroughly known throughout this section, that it is useless for us to tell of his many good qualities, it would be like carrying coals to New Castle. He will be glad to have his friends call and see him in his new place, that he may show them that he can please them in every way.

Mr. A. J. Hollingsworth has shown us a sample of cotton gathered from his fields since the rain, it is but a sample that may be gathered from any of the farms, and it presents a sad state of things. The seed have all sprouted, and the cotton, even if ginned, will be barely marketable. The loss throughout the county will be immense.

ARTICLES FOR JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Mr. H. B. Plant, Pres't of the Southern Express Co. directs that all packages of money, medical supplies, &c., intended for the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla., be forwarded free. Such matter should be addressed to J. J. Daniel, Pres't of Citizens Relief Committee, Jacksonville, Fla.

WATERMELONS.—The season is nearly over, but we have had the finest this year that we ever had, they were better flavored, and larger. Mr. Jas. B. Huske, Neill P. Clark and Henry Collins, and others have brought the melon to perfection. The largest we have heard of was raised by Mr. Neill P. Clark. It weighed 54 pounds.

DROWNED.—We learn that while two colored boys named Chance were bathing at the mouth of Anderson creek, in Harnett, on Sunday, that they were drowned. There were no witnesses to the scene, their clothes were found on the bank of the stream, where they had gone to bathe. Their bodies have not been recovered.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Chas. W. Kennedy, son of our foreman (Mr. Chas. Kennedy) who is in the employ of the C. F. & Y. V., had his arm severely injured at Maxton, yesterday morning, while coupling the cars.

There was a meeting of the Farmer's Alliance on Saturday, the bagging question was thoroughly discussed, and they resolved not to use the jute bagging, but bale their cotton in cotton sheeting.

Dunn has another paper, the Harnett *Courier*, edited by Mr. J. J. Stone, it is thoroughly Democratic, well edited and neatly gotten up.

High water and washouts on the railroads has caused a suspension of the joint canvass between Fowle and Dockery until to-morrow (Friday.)

Do what you can to defeat the Republicans, and all you can to make Democratic success a certainty.

The safety, honor and welfare of the people lies in Democratic harmony and success.

Bennett's Introduction of Fowle.

The brainy, original and eloquent Judge Bennett introduced Judge Fowle at Wadesboro when he and Dockery spoke there last week. His introduction was characteristic. He is thus reported by the Rockingham *Rocket:*

I never meet a great Democratic concourse like the one now before me that I do not feel sustained by "The light of listening faces."

I greet the large gathering of loyal Democrats of Anson, Richmond and Stanly counties, with a cordial greeting. The distinguished citizen whom the Democratic convention named and commissioned to be our candidate for Governor and to carry our standard to victory, is here to-day.

He comes to magnify the Democratic principles of equal rights to all and exclusive privileges to none.

He comes to denounce the gigantic monopolies which have fastened upon the industries and earnings of our people and country, and to put to rout the increasing immunities which prey upon us.

He is here to advocate the universal rights of man—his right to go and come—his right to have his labor unfettered by law—his right to "buy or sell" when, where and how he may.

He is here to expose the increasing wicked influences of classes—an influence begotten of Republican legislative methods which put it into the power of a dozen men, by their vast wealth taken from the ravished bosom of honest toil, to raise the price of cotton bagging—the very bread of the poor—five cents per yard in as many days, wantonly and wickedly, for no object but unhallowed thirst for wealth. "The murmurs of the poor are just"

I present to you your leader, Hon. D. G. Fowle, and bespeak for him your most eloquent attention,

THE GRADED SCHOOL TO COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 24TH.—The Directors and canvassers of the Graded School met at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon. They had done all they could to secure the continuance of the school, and it has been hard work, but hard work has accomplished it, but it is done at a sacrifice, which is no fault of the Directors, but due to the pittance given to education by the contributors. After resolving that the school should continue, the matter of pay and consolidation of one or more grades, was left to the Trustees, Col. C. W. Broadfoot, Maj. Chas. Haigh and R. M. Nimocks, who reported that they found it necessary to reduce the salaries of all the teachers and to consolidate two of the grades. After a discussion, which showed that necessity compelled them to this course, their report was accepted. It was then determined that the school should commence on Monday, September 24th. Mr. N. A. Sinclair was unanimously re-elected Superintendent, the election of the remaining teachers being deferred until Monday, 17th, at 4.30 o'clock, when a full attendance of the Trustees is especially requested. The meeting then adjourned. While it is to all a pleasure to know that this excellent school is to continue, it is a source of mortification to us to feel that there are so many in this town that place so little value in the education of their children. All that we have to strive for, is the good of these little ones, and when fatherly love fails to be willing to provide for his own child what is above price, a good education, he is either wanting in affection or blind to what is an absolute necessity.

THE HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.—It is with great pleasure that we announce to our readers, that the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, First Assistant Post Master General, will deliver the address at our Fair, in November. The Committee having designated the Hon. Wharton J. Green to extend the invitation to him; it has elicited the following reply: The letter is marked *Personal* but we feel, as it is a matter of personal interest to all, that we break no faith in giving it in full:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8, 1888.

Hon. Wharton J. Green, Fayetteville, N. C.:

MY DEAR COLONEL:—Yours of September 5th, conveying an invitation to speak at the Cumberland County Fair in November, came duly to hand. For your very kind remembrance of me I beg to express my sincere thanks.

I embrace the earliest possible opportunity to accept the invitation so generously extended. I will be more than gratified to meet and mingle with the good people of the Old North State, and it will be especially gratifying to share the hospitality so kindly offered by yourself.

Again thanking yourself and the Committee, and hoping to be very kindly remembered to your family, I remain as ever

Your friend,
A. E. STEVENSON.

WARD'S PLOW FACTORY.—One of Fayetteville's most quiet and prosperous industrial establishments is the Plow Factory of Mr. Thos. Ward, situated on the corner of Hillsboro and Rowan streets. Those of our people who are not interested in tilling the land, can form no idea of the good work he is doing. He employs about ten hands, blasts at one time nearly 400 pounds of iron, for plow casting, besides doing work for the railroad and other parties. The Ward Plow is famous, and is eagerly sought after, the business is susceptible of great increase.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—We learn that a white man named Underwood, who lives on the east side of the river, shot a negro child six years of age on Tuesday morning. The only particulars that we can gather are that he was mad with her mother. We are unable to state the nature of the wound. Underwood made good his escape.

Personals.

Miss Marion Fuller returned to Durham this week.

Mr. C. Beatty Mallett spent a day in town this week.

Rev. John Huske returned to Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Haigh returned from Glenalpin on Saturday.

Mrs. J. A. Pemberton and her daughter Nellie, are back again from Mt. Airy.

Mr. Clarence Sedberry left Monday to attend the College of Pharmacy at Baltimore.

Mrs. A. Moore, Miss Mamie and the two little ones, Verner and Luola, left last week for Asheville.

The Hon. G. W. Sanderlin passed through Fayetteville on Monday, on his way from Whitesville to Mt. Airy.

Miss Maria Hawley and little Nellie, daughter of Dr. J. O. Hardin, of Spring Hill, Tennessee, returned home last week.

Miss Mary Haigh, who has been spending some time at Piedmont and Mount Vernon Springs, is now visiting Dr. T. D. Haigh.

Mr. Trainer, who is interested in the Standard Lumber Co., run by Messrs. McDiarmid, of Spout Springs, was in town this week.

Capt. J. F. Divine, Gen'l Sup't Capt. Divine, Engineer of Roadway, and Capt. Newcomb and Divine, Road Masters, were here this week.

Dr. Robert Atkinson, of Baltimore, who has been on a visit to his son, the Rev. Thos. Atkinson, who has been quite indisposed, will leave on Friday, accompanied by his son.

Maj. W. F. Campbell and his brother Alex. Campbell, returned from the Hummocks on Saturday. While there they tried their hand at clay pigeons; it was new to them, and they did not have their own guns, or else they would have had better luck, they are both good on the wing.

THE RAIN—THE RAIN.—The continued rain of last week has done immense, an incalculable damage to the corn, cotton, fodder and hay, and the farmers are low spirited. We may have seen the like before, but rarely. We have been shown bolls of open cotton that have sprouted, bolls that were taken from the stalk, and had not come in contact with the ground. Many fortunately had picked their cotton, but numbers of fields were white when the rain commenced, consequently the damage is very great. Fodder pulled and hay cut down, and there was a good deal of it, is ruined. The streams have all been exceedingly high. We learn that one or two dams on Little River have been washed away. The Cape Fear and Black Rivers are booming. The Cape Fear has up today (Wednesday) risen between 42 and 45 feet, and in consequence the crops on the low lands are submerged. The loss is past estimating. The trains on the C. F. & Y. V. have been unable to run on schedule time; last week the train from Bennettsville was delayed by a washout between Tatum's and McCall's; this has been repaired. On Monday the train from Mt. Airy was four hours late, and Tuesday nine hours, caused, we learn, by washout and slides beyond Walnut Cove. We were not able to get particulars, but the damage to this part of the road is heavy. It has been a gloomy and disastrous week. We recollect no such rains. Work on the extension was of course suspended. Tuesday the sun shown forth to brighten the earth, but the sad devastation has made the hearts of the farmers sick.

MEN OF OTHER DAYS.—Our old friend Squire Billy McMillan is one of the contributors to the *Scottish Chief*, and among many of his recollection of the past, he relates the following:

"Among the persons living on the east of the Cape Fear River was a Malcom Purcell, a Scotchman, who was possessed of enormous strength. He owned a body of land covering part of the present town of Fayetteville, as appears from an old grant in the possession of Purcell's great grandson. In those early days axe-throwing was a common test of strength. Several were engaged in this exercise and one had thrown an axe 100 feet, when Purcell stepped into the ring and threw the axe 180 feet. On one occasion he bought a barrel of cider several miles from home and carried it on his shoulder to his residence on East side of Cape Fear, crossing a swamp or stream on the route on foot logs. On arriving at home he requested that the smoke house be unlocked, and stood waiting patiently till a key was brought. He did not seem to suffer any inconvenience therefrom afterwards."

OUR CHURCHES.—Notwithstanding Sunday was an inclement day, there were good congregations at all the churches. At the Presbyterian the Rev. W. B. Jennings, past or of the first Presbyterian Church at Macon, Ga., preached an interesting and forcible sermon.

At the Episcopal Church the Rev. John Huske officiated. Mr. Huske had lately received and accepted a call to the Episcopal Church in Tarboro, and intended to return to this State, but circumstances render it necessary for him now to decline the call.

At the Methodist, the Rev. Jos. Wheeler, who had just returned from his vacation, was to the delight of his congregation, with them again.

At the Baptist, the Rev. R. T. Gray preached to a large congregation. Hereafter, until repairs are completed in the church, services will be held in the school room.

The workmen have been busy at the store of Mr. F. W. Thornton for the past week, making decided improvements in the looks, and making this capacious establishment capable of holding more goods. The shelving of the entire first floor has been raised and added to, at the same time business has continued without interruption. The whole has been superintended by Mr. Kluttz, whose skill and experience enables him to do work with great facility and with a dispatch equal to the best and most accomplished northern workman. As fast as his work is completed Mr. McPherson, the painter, is ready to put on the finishing touches with his brush, and he does it in the shortest possible time, and it is well done. With two such men, up in their business, Fayetteville can compete in architectural display with any place.

PHIL. WRIGHT—THE HOTELIST.—The Jonesboro *Leader* is a man who has traveled, he knows a good thing when he sees it, and he never said a truer thing than when he wrote the following:

"We are still of the opinion that Phil. Wright, of the Hotel LaFayette in Fayetteville, knows his business. Go there, gentlemen, just as long as he runs the house; he will treat you straight, use you well, and you will come away satisfied."

The writer endorses the above to the letter. He has been there, and there is no better place to please the inner man. He keeps as good a hotel as there is in the State, and such is not our opinion alone, but of all who have patronized the hotel.

We publish to-day the reports of Capt. T. R. Robertson, of Co. E, 4th Reg't, and of W. F. Campbell, Major Commanding Co. A, 2nd Reg't, (the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry) for the parts they have respectively taken in the maintainance of the law. The promptness with which these companies responded to the call, to aid the civil authority, is worthy of the highest commendation, and proves that the small sum given by the State to enable them to keep their organizations up, is money well expended. Our military is worthy of the highest praise.

GREENSBORO FIRE TOURNAMENT.—A telegram has been received by Mr. Jas. D. McNeill, Chief Fire Warden, from Mr. C. D. Benbow, stating that the tournament which was to take place at Greensboro, has been postponed for two weeks. Bad weather the cause.

Graded School.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed that you were called out during the early part of our meeting, consequently you did not hear reports of canvassing committees, nor the debates that followed. Knowing the very great interest you have always taken in this work, I take it upon myself to report a synopsis of the proceedings. The reports from Wards Nos. 2, 4, 6 and Haymount Hill were very encouraging. Wards 1, 3, 5 and 7 made no report. Not one of these committees graced the meeting with their presence. This was greatly to be regretted, as the time for opening the school is so near. They were granted further time, and are expected to make full reports at next meeting.

From the debates that took place upon reports, &c., you would have learned that although some of the subscriptions appear to be quite liberal, yet not one of all the subscribers pay more than 50 per cent. of what it would cost them to send their child or children to a private school, and yet Mr Editor, if all that can really afford this 50 per cent. would come up and pay it we could run this school without any financial trouble. But this is not all, nor yet the main object we have in trying to keep up the Graded School. Mr. Editor, did you ever notice those poor, little pale-faced boys and girls trudging up the hill with a pair of an older brother's or sister's shoes on their feet, and other unmistakable evidences of poverty, and I have no doubt if we could look into their little lunch baskets or bags a crust of corn bread is all we would find.

This is no fancy sketch. Look for yourselves. I have seen it, you can see it, any one can see it. A living picture passing up town any morning during school season. Where they come from I do not know. God knows. They are here. They are everywhere. "The poor ye have always with you," and yet, my dear sir, these little poorly clad, half fed, fatherless and some motherless children are happy! What makes them happy? Why they are going to school, expecting to meet a kind teacher, and every day's lesson helps to dispel the dark cloud and give it a silver lining. Who is it that contributes to the success and happiness of these poor unfortunates? Why any one who will pay within 50 per cent. to the Graded School what it costs to send their children away from home or to private institutions at home. It seems to me very wrong to allow any little personal matter, or false pride, or natural penuriousness to stand in the way of aiding in this grand work of helping the helpless, and at the same time confer a mutual benefit. Why, sir, there are many reasons why every white citizen should feel it a duty to aid in keeping every white child abreast of the times. Our wisest and best speakers and writers are constantly telling us so, and we can daily see the necessity of it ourselves. Let us all bestir ourselves.

CANVASSER.

Who Shall It Be?

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—It is rumored that at the approaching County Convention an effort will be made by certain delegates from the country precincts to deprive Fayetteville of her usual representation on the Legislative ticket.

So grave a departure from the usage of the Democratic party would be so unwise, so unjust and so pregnant with harmful results, that I cannot believe it is seriously contemplated, and therefore assume, that the Fayetteville delegation will be accorded the customary privilege of naming one of the candidates for the Legislature. Who shall it be? I am confident that I voice the almost unanimous sentiment of this community, when I name Thos. H. Sutton. He was triumphantly elected two years ago by a majority, largely increased by his energy and ability as a canvasser. In the vastly more important elections of this year, will not his eloquence be needed on the stump?

His record at Raleigh as an industrious, watchful and practical legislator, won for him the gratitude of his constituency and an enviable reputation throughout the State. It is absolutely without mistakes.

I am aware that some of my country friends urge as an objection to Mr. Sutton, that he is a lawyer, and that they don't want lawyers to represent them. But there will be lawyers in the Legislature—many have already been nominated and will be elected—who will perhaps represent interests in conflict with ours. Is it not wise, as we do in the courts, to match one lawyer against another?

Fayetteville, as the commercial center of the county—furnishing over one-fourth of the votes and paying over one-third of the taxes—modestly but earnestly asks the country delegations to unite with our own in making Mr. Sutton's nomination unanimous.

With the experience gained by one term of laborious legislative work, with an extensive acquaintance with the public men of the State, it is safe to assume that he will largely increase the measure of his usefulness and influence in a second term.

Rockfish Township.

[For the Observer.]

HOPE MILLS, N. C., Sept. 1, 1888.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Rockfish Township, held this day, the Rev. J. G. Fisher was requested by Chairman A. J. Brannon, Esq., of the Democratic Executive Committee to act as Chairman, and A. A. Harrington, Jr., was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting when, upon ballot, M. J. Pridgeon was declared the nominee for Constable for this Township. The following were elected delegates and alternates to the approaching County Convention, viz: A. A. Harrington, Jr., Lauchlin McDonald, W. F. Holmes, W. J. Buie, J. H. Benoy, John Roslin Smith, James Gurly and Wesley Carroll. *Alternates*—T. H. Holmes, Thomas McDonald, Wm. Ayers, Jno. McFadyen, Jesse Smith, John E. Davis, Wm. Davis and R. M. Johnson. The Secretary was requested to furnish these proceedings to the Fayetteville papers, requesting their publication.

J. G. FISHER, Ch'n.
A. A. HARRINGTON, JR., Sec'y.

Seventy-first Township.

[For the Observer.]

The Democrats of Seventy-first Township held their primary meeting at Worrell's Store, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Nominating Convention to be held in Fayetteville September 13. The Chairman of the Executive Committee called the meeting to order and requested J. A. McArthur to act as Chairman and D. J. Kinlaw and J. A. McDougald were requested to act as Secretaries. J. C. McGougan moved that the meeting go into an election of delegates by ballot. A substitute was offered by A. D. McGill that every Democrat present who desired, could become a delegate by enrolling his name with the Secretaries, which substitute was carried, and seventy-four delegates were enrolled. On motion, A. D. McGill was elected chairman of the delegation. On motion, G. A. Douglass was nominated Township Constable by acclamation J. A. MCARTHUR, Ch'n,

D. J. KINLAW, } Sec'ys.
J. A. MCDOUGALD, }

Gray's Creek Township.

[For the Observer.]

At a regular meeting of the Democratic voters of Gray's Creek Township held September 1st, at Butler's Shop, the following delegates and alternates were elected to represent said Township in the County Convention to be held in Fayetteville September 13th: *Delegates.*—W. E. Smith, Heman Jones, W. C. Alderman, J. T. Tolar, Alex. Pate, W. L. Nunales, Duncan Davis, A. Gainey, E. M. Davis and Marshall Hall. *Alternates.*—P. N. McMillan, Jas. A. Gainey, A. L. Evans, Wm. Alderman, W. M. Harris, H. B. Butler, J. O. Davis, D. W. Marsh, Wm. Butler and J. D. Johnson. Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our member to the next Legislature be instructed to vote for a railroad commission.

Resolved, That he oppose all lobbying in the Legislature of North Carolina, and all lobby members be requested to remain at home.

J. A. GAINEY, Ch'n.
ALEX. PATE, Sec'y.

A Ginners Opinion of the Storm Cotton.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—I send you a sample of cotton in the boll, taken from the field of one of our leading farmers and sent to me, asking for my advice as a ginner as to what could be done with it. As you will see the seed in the new boll has not only sprouted but is in partial leaf. From all accounts this is a fair sample of quite a large per cent. of the cotton now open.

This cotton cannot be ginned with any degree of success until it has been thoroughly dried and then can only be made to turn out a "low grade."

My advice to all planters would be to carefully superintend their pickers, and by no means to allow this grade of seed cotton to get mixed with that opening hereafter, as it will bring the good down to the lower grade, but to keep this sprouted or properly called "storm cotton" to itself, dry as thoroughly as possible, and then have it ginned to itself. A good, first-class gin will pick it reasonably well *if dry.* If green and wet it will be of very little profit to any one.

The unusual wet season, through which we have just passed, coming as it did upon fields of open cotton, ready for the pickers, will undoubtedly prove of serious moment to many of our people.

Care in not mixing grades is the only way I see to keep a *bad* state of affairs from becoming *worse.* Respectfully,

J. D. MCNEILL.

For Register of Deeds.

[For the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me the privilege through your columns to suggest to the Democratic Nominating Convention the name of Mr. Alex. McNeill as a suitable man for Register of Deeds. I don't ask that he be nominated because he is a democrat, for in being a democrat, he is nothing but what he ought to be, but simply ask that he be nominated because he is possessed with qualifications which eminently fit him for the office, besides Mr. McNeill being well and favorably known throughout the county, he is a son of ex-Sheriff McNeill, who served the county as Sheriff and Commissioner long and faithfully, and whose influence for good extends from one end of the county to the other. So by placing him (Alex. McNeill) upon the ticket he will add strength to it, and I will venture to assert, like as the father was faithful to the trust committed to his care, so also will the son be to that which will be intrusted to him.

DEMOCRAT.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made.

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

DIED

HARRINGTON—At his home in Harnett county, on Monday, September 3rd, JAS. S. HARRINGTON, an old and highly esteemed citizen. He has represented Harnett frequently in the Legislature.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
apl 19 1y

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1888.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	00@1.10
Hog Round,	11	HIDES—	
Sides,	12	Flint—good,	9½
Hams,	13	Flint—damaged,	5@7
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	7@8
Sides,	9½	Green,	3½
Shoulders,	7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	11	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	12
BAGGING,	11½@13	Western,	9@10
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	25@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@30
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	25@35	(12d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	25	Fresh,	6½@7
Rio,	16@22	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.25	Sweet—new,	75@1.00
CHICKENS,	10@20	Irish—old, bus.	(None.)
EGGS,	12½	SALT,	1.00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	None.)	Coffee,	9
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	10
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	7
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	70@	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,		Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9½ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits yesterday 34½ cents Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 12, 4:00 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton quiet at 9½ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market firm at 35½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted steadyat 67½ cents pe bbl. for strained and 70 cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"H.H.H."

BELTING.

LEATHER and RUBBER.

We have after much investigation made a large purchase of

BELTING.

and shall be glad to correspond with all mill men in want. We did not purchase the commonest belting, but a quality we can

Guarantee Every Foot Of.

We hope to make customers by selling a better class of goods than are usually sold, and give close prices and guarantee them and quality.

Lace Leather, Packing, &c

We have given our personal attention to the selection of a fine lot of

SHOE FINDINGS, &c.

FRENCH and AMERICAN CALF SKINS.
KIP SKINS.
HEMLOCK and OAK TAN SOLE LEATHER, &c.

SHINGLES.

Our sales on shingles are large.
We have a new proposition for the makers.
Call and see us.

Huske's Hardware House

OR

B. R. HUSKE & CO.

Sept. 13, 1888. tf

R. M. Nimocks,

HAY STREET,

Again calls the attention of

MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND TURPENTINE MEN

to his large and varied stock of

GROCERIES,

Provisions and Distillers' Supplies.

Cotton, Naval Stores or Country Produce

will be purchased or taken on consignment.

Bagging, Cotton Ties, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.,

can be found at the lowest prices at

NIMOCKS,

On Hay Street.

Sept 13, 1888. tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 7, 1888.

The firm of W. J. BOONE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. H. Bell withdrawing.

W. J. BOONE,
N. J. BELL,
D. H. BELL.

The business will be continued under the same name by the undersigned, and all debts due the above, will be collected by them.

W. J. BOONE.
N. J. BELL.

Sept. 13, 1888. 3t

BROOKSIDE

SAW MILLS.

Having finished my Mill, and having all things in good running order, I am now ready to receive orders for any kind of Lumber. Orders promptly filled.

C. W. HUSKE,
Manchester P. O., N. C.

Sept. 7, 1888. tf

Machinery Oil

—FOR—

GINS, SAW MILLS, &c.,

OF GOOD QUALITY AT LOW PRICE,

FOR SALE BY

H. R. HORNE.

Sep. 13, 1888. tf

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

EDUCATIONAL COURTSHIP.

[From the Somerville Journal.]

She was a Boston maiden, and she'd scarcely
passed eighteen;
And as lovely as a houri, but of grave and
sober mien;
A sweet encyclopedia of every kind of lore,
Though love looked coyly from behind the
glasses that she wore.

She sat beside her lover, with her elbow on
his knee,
And dreamily she gazed upon the slumbering
summer sea.
Until he broke the silence, saying: "Pray,
Minerva, dear,
Inform me of the meaning of the Thingness
of the Here.

"I know you're just from Concord, where the
lights of wisdom be,
Your head crammed full to bursting, love,
with their philosophy—
Those hoary-headed sages and maids of
hosiery blue—
Then solve me the conundrum, love, that I
put to you."

She smiled a dreamy smile and said: "The
Thingness of the Here
Is that which never yet has passed, nor yet
arrived, my dear;
Indeed," the maid continued, with a calm,
unruffled brow,
"The Thingness of the Here is just the This-
ness of the Now."

A smile illumed the lover's face, then without
any haste
He slid a manly arm around the maiden's
slender waist,
And on her cherry lips impressed a warm and
loving kiss,
And said: "Love, this is what I call the Now-
ness of the This."

Does Dairying Pay.

The general impression is that dairying is a paying business, regardless of the quality of the herd, the manner of its care and keep, and of all surrounding conditions. This is an old-fogy idea, born of the inexperience of a generation ago, when associated dairying was first introduced. We have seen large dairies out of which no profit was made, if actual loss was not incurred. There was more value in one form and another put into the dairy than could be got out of it again. Every other branch of industry on the farm contributes in some measure to the dairy, which got the credit for all the receipts, just as we have known cases where the hop-yard was the chief source of income, but everything else was sacrificed for this one precarious crop. When that failed there was a total failure or general collapse. The dairy, however, is more stable than the hop business. With the dairy it is a pretty sure thing one way or the other either a loss or a profit right along, year after year. There is too much of this slipshod dairying, which almost invariably entails loss. We have in mind a dairy of about forty cows, furnishing milk for market. It was the most variegated herd, in every sense, that we have set eyes on. The variation was in size, color, form, and general make-up, and presented an assortment of udders that would be a grand addition to dime museum, for not one of them yielded a really paying mess of milk. Such a lot of scrub cows it would seem almost impossible to collect. Yet this man, an old dairyman, apparently considerably above the average in intelligence and reading, has been running on in the same way for several years, and fancies there is money in his business. But if the auxiliaries to his dairy were cut off, and everything that went into it had to be accounted for at its cash value, we are sure a heavy loss would appear annually. Ten well selected cows, we are confident, would yield as much product as those forty, and there would be some profit in them. We often feel astonished at witnessing such short-sightedness and lack of judgment—especially in men capable of something better, if they would but stop to think, and get out of the old ruts, instead of running on in the path of blind habit. Nothing that such men do really pays them. They are always behind the age, and are doomed to disaster in the end. Some of the old men may live out their days in this way, but it is certain that their sons will never succeed by following in their footsteps. To some extent, this is an age of the "survival of the fittest" in farming. The first crops having exhausted the cream of the soil, mere imitativeness, routine-ism and empiricism will no longer answer the purpose. The farm, to be made a success, must be managed intelligently, as a means of converting raw material into things of use, and not as an exhaustless reservoir, to be forever drawn from without making an equivalent return. Means must be adapted to the ends, and the dairy will pay or not pay, according to the amount of judgment and skill exercised in running it.

Evangelists in Farming.

[National Stockman and Farmer.]

Did you ever notice what a wonderful influence one good farmer in a township or valley has upon all the other farmers in the vicinity? Take for example, a section where the land is naturally a little thin, where one generation after another have eked out a scanty living from the time of the first settlement; let a good systematic, energetic farmer settle on an average piece of land, and begin stirring things up—first treating the soil as it should be treated, enriching it with fertilizers and rotation of crops—and see the effect. How naturally everybody falls into line, and at last imitates the example of the new-comer! Such a farmer is worth more to a neighborhood than all the old fogies that can be gotten together. It would not be a bad idea for those who have charge of the agricultural interests of the different States to arrange to place exemplary farmers in districts where the people are slow to make improvements, or to make the best of the advantages which naturally surround them. Such a scheme might be impracticable, but it certainly would be a good way to "rattle the dry bones" that are standing in the way of progress in many a section or community.

Uses of the Sunflower.

The fact is now believed to be fairly well established, that growing sunflowers are disinfectants, or serve as a preventive of miasmatic fever. A case is reported in which a gentleman, owning property upon a river bank, planted sunflowers extensively, and as a result not a case of miasmatic fever has occurred among his tenants for years, although in his neighborhood that disease prevails to a great extent. It is claimed that the sunflower in its growth absorbs large quantities of impure gases, feeding very largely through or by means of its large leaves. It absorbs nitrogen more rapidly than other plants, and will evaporate large quantities of water daily. Plant plenty of sunflowers all around your dwelling, and you will have no ague, and probably no fever of any kind, besides they are beautiful to look upon.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS.

JUDGES.

Names	*District.*	*Residence.*
James E. Shepherd,	1	Beaufort.
Fred Phillips,	2	Edgecombe.
H. G. Connor,	3	Wilson.
Walter Clark,	4	Wake.
John A. Gilmer,	5	Guilford.
E. T. Boykin,	6	Sampson.
James C. MacRae,	7	Cumberland.
W. J. Montgomery,	8	Cabarrus.
Jesse F. Graves,	9	Surry.
Alphonso C. Avery,	10	Burke.
William M. Shipp,	11	Mecklenburg
J. H. Merrimon,	12	Buncombe.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery. FALL—Judge MacRae.

Beaufort—†Feb. 13th, May 28th. Nov. 26th.
Currituck—March 5th, Sept. 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept. 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11th, Sept. 17th, Dec. 10th.
Perquimans—March 26th, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Gates—April 9th, Oct. 8th.
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, Oct. 15th.
Washington—April 23rd, Oct. 22nd.
Tyrrel—April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Dare—May 7th, Nov. 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, Nov. 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Nov. 19th.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Graves. FALL—Judge Montgomery.

Halifax—†Jan. 9th, ‡March 5th, May 14th, ‡Nov. 12th.
Northampton—‡Jan. 23rd, April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Bertie—Feb. 6th, April 20th, Oct. 29th.
Craven—†Feb. 13th, May 28th, Nov. 26th.
Warren—March 19th, Sept. 17th.
Edgecombe—April 16th, Oct. 15th.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Avery. FALL—Judge Graves.

Pitt—Jan. 9th, March 19th, †June 11th, Sept. 17th.
Franklin—Jan 23rd, April 16th, Nov. 12th.
Wilson—‡Feb. 6th, June 4th, Oct. 19th.
Vance—Feb. 20th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 15th.
Martin—March 5th, Sept. 3rd, ‡Dec. 3rd.
Greene—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Nash—April 30th, Nov. 19th.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shipp. FALL—Judge Avery.

Wake—*Jan. 9th, †Feb. 27th, *March 26th, †April 23rd, *July 9th, †Aug. 27th, *Sept. 24th, †Oct. 22nd.
Wayne—Jan. 23rd, March 12th, April 16th, Sept 10th, Oct. 15th.
Harnett—Feb. 6th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 26th.
Johnston—Feb. 13th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 22nd.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Merrimon. FALL—Judge Shipp.

Durham—Jan. 16th, March 26th, June 4th, Oct. 15th.
Granville—Jan. 30th, April 23rd, Sept. 10th, Nov. 26th.
Chatham—Feb. 13th, May 7th, Oct. 1st.
Guilford—Feb. 20th, May 28th, Aug. 27th, Dec. 10th.
Alamance—March 5th, May 21st, Sept. 24th.
Orange—March 19th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 5th.
Caswell—April 9th, Aug. 13th, Nov. 12th.
Person—April 16th, Aug. 26th, Nov. 19th.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Shepherd. FALL—Judge Merrimon.

Pender—Jan. 19th, May 7th, Sept. 10th.
New Hanover—†Jan. 23rd, †April 16th, †Sept. 24th.
Lenoir—Feb. 6th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 13th.
Duplin—Feb. 13th, Sept. 3rd, Nov. 26th.
Sampson—†Feb. 27th, April 30th, Oct. 8th, Dec. 10th.
Carteret—March 19th, October 22nd.
Jones—March 26th, Oct. 29th.
Onslow—April 2nd, Nov. 5th.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Phillips. FALL—Judge Shepherd.

Columbus—Jan. 16th, April 2nd, July 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Anson—*Jan. 9th, †April 30th, Sep. 3rd, †Nov. 26th.
Cumberland—Jan. 23rd, †May 7th, July 23rd, †Nov. 12th.
Robeson—Jan. 30th, May 21st, Aug. 20th, Oct. 1st.
Richmond—Feb. 13th, June 4th, Sept. 11th, Dec. 3rd.
Bladen—March 19th, Oct. 22nd.
Brunswick—April 9th, Sept. 10th.
Moore—April 16th, Aug. 13th, Oct. 22nd.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Connor. FALL—Judge Phillips.

Cabarrus—‡Jan. 30th, April 30th, Oct. 29th.
Iredell—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Aug. 6th, Nov, 5th.
Rowan—Feb. 20th, May 7th, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.
Davidson—March 5th, June 4th, Sept. 2nd, Dec. 3rd.
Randolph—March 19th, Sept. 11th.
Montgomery—April 2nd, Oct. 1st.
Stanly—April 9th, Oct. 15th.

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Clark. FALL—Judge Connor.

Rockingham—Jan. 23rd, July 23d, Nov. 5th.
Forsyth—Feb. 6th, May 21st, Oct. 22nd.
Yadkin—Feb. 20th, Sept. 24th
Wilkes—March 5th, April 30th, Sept. 10th.
Alleghany—March 19th, Sept. 3rd.
Davie—April 2nd, Oct. 8th.
Stokes—April 16th, Aug. 6th, Nov. 12th.
Surry—April 23rd, Aug. 20th, Nov. 19th.

TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Gilmer. FALL—Judge Clark

Henderson—Feb 13th, July 16th.
Burke—March 5th, Aug 6th.
Caldwell—March 19th, Sept 3rd.
Ashe—March 26th, May 28th, Aug 20th.
Watauga—April 9th, June 4th, Aug 27th.
Mitchell—April 16th, Sept 10th.
Yancey—April 30th, Sept 24th.
McDowell—May 14th, Oct 8th.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge Boykin. FALL—Judge Gilmer.

Catawba—Jan 16th July 16th.
Alexander—Jan 30th, July 30th.
Union—*Feb 13th, †Feb 20th, *Sept 17th, †Sept 24th.
Mecklenburg—†Feb 27th, †Aug 27th.
Gaston—March 19th, Oct 8th.
Lincoln—April 2nd, Oct 1st.
Cleveland—April 9th, Aug 6th, Oct 22nd.
Rutherford—April 23rd, Oct 29th.
Polk—May 7th, Nov 12th.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

SPRING—Judge MacRae. FALL—Judge Boykin.

Madison—Feb 27th, July 30th, †Nov 19th.
Buncombe—March 12th, June 18th, Aug 13th, Dec 3rd.
Transylvania—April 2nd, Sept 3rd.
Haywood—April 9th, Sept 10th.
Jackson—April 23rd, Sept 24th.
Macon—May 7th, Oct 1st.
Clay—May 14th, Oct 8th.
Cherokee—May 21st, Oct 15th.
Graham—June 4th, Oct 29th.
Swain—June 11th, Nov 5th.

*For criminal cases.
†For civil cases alone.
‡For civil cases alone except jail cases.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The NERVOUS
The DEBILITATED
The AGED.

A NERVE TONIC. Celery and Coca, the prominent ingredients, are the best and safest Nerve Tonics. It strengthens and quiets the nervous system, curing Nervous Weakness, Hysteria, Sleeplessness, &c.

AN ALTERATIVE. It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impoverished blood.

A LAXATIVE. Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. It strengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

A DIURETIC. In its composition the best and most active diuretics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

jan 19 1y

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL,

(ESTABLISHED 1874.)

Huntley, Sampson County, N. C.

The next Academic year will open on the

FIRST MONDAY IN AUGUST.

The faculty will consist of FIVE TEACHERS, four besides the Principal.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT in seperate building, two pianos, one down stairs for lessons, the other up stairs for practice.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT will be distinct from remainder of school, in a seperate building (old music room) under the charge of a special teacher.

ART DEPARTMENT—Painting and Drawing will be taught by a teacher specially prepared, in every way fitted, and highly competent for the work.

The other Departments will be conducted as usual.

☞For catalogue or any further information, apply to

MARION BUTLER, Principal.

dec 8 1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,
A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,
A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,
A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

Flour a Specialty.

WE SELL THE FOLLOWING STANDARD BRANDS OF **FERTILIZERS:**

Gibbs & Co's. High-grade Ammoninated Phosphate, Farmers' Friend Guano, Stonewall Guano, Royster's High- rade Acid Phosphate, Long's Prepared Chemicals and Kainit. This is the first year of the Stonewall brand. Try it.

Our Stock of **Farming Implements** Is complete.

Our Light-weight "Boss" Plow is the popular Plow. We have also "No. 4 Boss," "Daisy," "Watt," "No. 2," "Gem," "Stonewall," "Carolina;" all kinds of Castings.

Old Hickory Wagons and Carts.

DAWLOW & COX COTTON PLANTERS.

☞Come or send for prices.

BATH SPONGES,

LARGE AND OF GOOD QUALITY.

INSECT POWDER,

GENUINE AND UNADULTERATED.

CHOICE TEAS.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Condition Powders, Cholera Specific, &c., &c.

H. R. HORNE.

Aug. 2, 1888. tf

SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

YOU WILL FIND AT THE

New Bookstore

A FULL LINE OF

School Books,

BAGS, SLATES

AND EVERYTHING USUALLY USED

IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale the following property:

2500 Acres of Land,

at and near Keyser, N. C., on the R. & A. A. L. R. R., 76 miles south of Raleigh. Forty acres under fence and in a high state of cultivation, on which there are two dwellings and all other necessary outbuildings. Barns, Stables, &c. Also one 30-horse power Steam Saw Mill. 5 Log Wagons, 2 Lumber Trucks and 20 good Mules. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the above property to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. R. McDUFFIE,
july 26, 1888 3m Keyser, N. C.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY,

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

D. T. WILSON, A. B., (University of North Carolina) Principal.

TERM begins AUGUST 6th, and closes December 21st, 1888.

For further information address the Principal at Little River Academy, N. C.

July 26, 1888. 2m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 20, 1880. tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I have just opened a Furniture Store

In the McMillan Building,

G. A. Thomson's old headquarters, where have in stock and to arrive

Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

Side-Boards, Bureaus, Washstands,

Fine Hair, Moss, Pine Fiber and other Mattresses, Bed-Springs, Cots, Lounges, Safes, Chairs of allkinds.

I PROPOSE TO KEEP EVERYTHING

kept in a first-class Furniture Store. These goods are bought for cash and to sell. Call and see me and if I can't convince you that

It is to Your Interest to Buy From Me,

I shall not expect to sell you.

W. J. TOLAR,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 31, 1888. tf

A. GARRASON,

DEALER IN

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES,

FRUITS and VEGETABLES,

Tobacco and Cigars,

McLEAN'S VINEGAR.

Carolina Roller Mills

FLOUR AND FEED.

Air Ground Bone.

Carefully Selected Animal Bone, air ground, into a perfect powder by Cyclone Mill. The Finest and Best Bone ever made. Invaluable for Flowers, Vines, Fruit Trees and Lawns. A Poultry Food and Corrective for Cattle.

Five pound package for half a dollar.
Ten pound package for one dollar.
Delivered anywhere in North Carolina.
Send orders and money to

COLIN M. HAWKINS & CO.,
july 5 tf Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.

A lot of old newspapers. Inquire at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE. 1866

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

Are Manufactured from the CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE for which Baltimore as a market stands pre-eminent.

Their superiority for UNIFORMITY, STRENGTH and UNAPPROACHABLE FLAVOR has long been acknowledged.

The Patapsco Superlative Patent

STANDS UNRIVALLED. Of a RICH, CREAMY COLOR, it makes a bread that will SUIT THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

☞Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT,
BALDWIN FAMILY,
ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT,
ORANGE GROVE EXTRA,
MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 30 tf

BLACK CRAPES.

Courtould's is the best imported goods.

We keep a full line in 4-4 and 6-4 for best Mourning Bonnets, Veils, &c., which we make a *specialty*.

G. G. RIBBONS black and colored, with wide satin edge is the latest.

SATIN, SILK VELVETS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

M. E. DYE.

CANE MILL and EVAPORATORS.

We have in stock fifteen (two and three roller)

CANE MILLS.

One Power Mill; Five Patent Self-Skimming Evaporators; Five Cook's and Five Chattanooga Evaporators; Sheet Copper and Galvanized Iron—all sizes for making Evaporators.

Also Patent Furnaces on Rockers and Legs; Skimmers, Funnels, &c.

See our Special Cash Premium for best Syrup (home-made) exhibited at the next Cumberland County Fair.

COOKING STOVES

of all kinds and sizes, together with the Patent Gauze Door Cook Stove; Chimney Flues; Drive Well Pumps; Brass and Iron Steam Fittings; Iron Pipe, all sizes, and cut to any length.

Tin Roofing and Guttering

PROMPTLY DONE.

Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
july 5 tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies,

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.
oct 13 tf

REMEMBER!

MY MOTTO IS YOU WILL

F. F. F. F. F. F. F. G's

and PROVISIONS of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Hams, Breakfast-Strips, Corn, Meal, Canned Goods, Pure Butter and Lard, Fruits, Nuts and Whitman's Celebrated Pure Confectioneries.

I have recently returned from the Northern cities, where I made a choice selection of the above goods, and am now prepared to offer to my customers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

the largest and finest stock of goods I have ever had in my house.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
No. 51 Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

P. S. Any girl or boy under ten years of age, who will present in writing at my store the definition of the above motto, without reference for information, will be presented with a package of Whitman's Sweet Vanilla Flavored Chocolate.

apl 19 1y R. T. S., Ag't.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HAYMOUNT, next Mrs. U. C. McGrover, occupied by Miss Mary Weeks, is offered for sale. For terms, &c., apply to

may 31 tf C. W. BROADFOOT.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Parties desiring to invest in

REAL ESTATE,

or who have property for sale, will find it to their advantage to call on the undersigned. He has now in his possession several valuable pieces of real estate for sale.

Any information wanted will be given by him and terms made easy.

J. M. BROWN.
may 3 6m Real Estate Agent.

W. R. WICKER,

—DEALER IN—

Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

NORTH-EAST MARKET SQUARE.

Orders solicited, promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Aug. 16, 1888. tf

Tablets! Tablets! Tablets!

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

TABLETS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SIZE AND QUALITY, AT ANY PRICE.

Call and see them at

Pemberton's New Bookstore.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

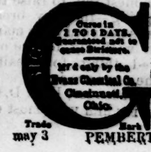
A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 24-tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.



Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it & feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.

A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sold by Druggists.

Trade Mark

PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Agents.

may 3

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES!

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home with

Peerless Dyes.

They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

jan 12 1y

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1 tf

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW

FAYETTEVILLE N. C

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R'Y CO.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 3.

Taking effect 5.15 A. M., Monday, August 13, 1888.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	No. 1. Passenger and Mail.	Fyht & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:00 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	7:05 a. m.	3:10 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:15 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	9:15 a. m.	9:25 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	11:15 a. m.	1:40 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	11:27 a. m.	2:50 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:30 p. m.	7:25 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Mt. Airy,	7:00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.

No. 1—dinner at Greensboro.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	No. 2. Passenger and Mail.	Fyht & Accom'n.
Leave Mt. Airy,	5:15 a. m.	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 a. m.	5:40 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:05 a. m.	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	1:25 p. m.	2:00 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:35 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:00 p. m.	5:50 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:15 p. m.	6:25 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	6:15 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:25 p m	10:15 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 p. m.	12:15 p. m.

No. 2—breakfast at Germanton.
No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro.....7:30 a. m.
Arrive Greensboro.....9:00 a. m

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro.....3:30 p. m.
Leave Factory Junction.....4:20 p. m.
Arrive Millboro.....5:15 p. m

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accomodation Train runs from Fayetteville to Bennettsville and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Fayetteville to Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Greensboro to Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; from Greensboro to Mt. Airy on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and from Mt. Airy to Greensboro on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	7 45 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:45 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.30 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington.

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.